



COUNTY COUNCIL OF DURHAM



ANNUAL REPORT of the  
COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND CHIEF WELFARE OFFICER

STANLEY LUDKIN, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

for the YEAR 1965



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Health Department,  
County Hall,  
DURHAM.

June, 1966.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report on the health in the administrative county and on the work of the county's combined health and welfare department for the year 1965.

Comments on the various services have been made under each section and, as far as possible, statistical data has been eliminated from the text of the report, being provided in detail in the last section.

Health in the county continued to be satisfactory, there being no major epidemic during 1965. It is pleasing to note that the infant mortality, still-birth and peri-natal mortality rates were the lowest on record for the administrative county, as were the notification rates for both respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis.

Expansion of health and welfare services continued during the year and in the review of the ten-year building programme carried out in November, provision was made for considerable increases in both staff and buildings.

On the 1st April, 1965, responsibility for the administration of the school health service was transferred to the health department and this has resulted in better co-ordination of the health, welfare and school health services, and enabled medical staff to now undertake combined maternity and child welfare and school health duties.

Liaison between the local health authority services and the hospital and particularly the general practitioner services has increased during the year. Valuable work continued to be carried out by various voluntary organisations, the central and local co-ordinating committees being found to be most valuable in this respect.

I wish to thank members of my staff for their continued assistance and co-operation throughout the year. Because of developing services, many additional demands have been made on them, but I am most grateful for the way they have responded.

Finally, to you, Mr. Chairman, Madam Vice-Chairman and members of the Health Committee, I must express my appreciation of the support and help given to me so readily and consistently.

Your obedient Servant,

STANLEY LUDKIN,  
County Medical Officer.



## STAFF OF THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
Stanley Ludkin, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.

DEPUTY COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
R. G. Hendry, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

PRINCIPAL SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER  
A. D. Bostock, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER (MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE)  
M. T. McFadden, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (Until 28.2.65).  
E. M. Osborne, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G. (From 1.6.65).

### CLINICAL MEDICAL OFFICERS

L. R. Benham, M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (part-time).  
I. E. Brown, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (part-time).  
F. G. Carr, M.B., Ch.B.  
W. J. Coates, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst., R.C.O.G. (part-time).  
M. M. Copland, M.B., Ch.B.  
M. T. Cunningham, M.B., B.S.  
J. Dabrowska, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time).  
M. M. Dickinson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
A. J. Edwards, M.B., Ch.B.  
E. S. Gillespie, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time).  
M. E. Hegarty, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (until 31.3.65).  
J. M. Hegarty, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (part-time).  
S. Jindal, M.S., M.B., B.S.  
G. A. Macgregor, M.D., D.P.H. (part-time).  
M. E. A. C. Pattisson, M.B., B.S. (until 30.4.65).  
M. W. Rodgers, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (part-time).  
L. Ross, M.B., B.S.  
W. H. Skinner, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S. (from 1.4.65).  
H. W. Tonge, M.B., Ch.B. (part-time).  
A. Wagg, M.B., B.S.  
A. S. M. Wilson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H. (part-time).  
M. A. Wynne, M.B., B.S.

\* Engaged in work of Children Department.

### ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICERS

Area No. 1.	J. A. Dryden, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H., D.I.H.
Area No. 2.	H. C. Weir, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.,
Area No. 3.	R. Hill, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.
Area No. 4.	J. L. Siddle, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
Area No. 5.	P. A. Y. Narayanan, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.
Area No. 6.	G. A. Macgregor, M.D., D.P.H.
Area No. 7.	R. G. Drummond, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Area No. 8.	A. S. M. Wilson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.
Area No. 9.	J. M. Hegarty, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.
Area No. 10.	M. W. Rodgers, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH—DELEGATED AUTHORITIES  
Easington R.D.—J. W. A. Rodgers, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.  
Stockton M.B.—H. J. Peters, M.B., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.

COUNTY HEALTH INSPECTOR  
T. S. Yarrow, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

## HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

### SUPERINTENDENT

Miss M. Pattison, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Part 1), R.F.N., H.V. Cert., Nursing Administration (Public Health)  
2 Deputy Superintendents. 113 Health Visitors.

## MIDWIFERY AND NURSING SERVICES

### SUPERINTENDENT

Miss N. Hawkins, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., H.V. Cert., Q.I.D.N.  
1 Deputy Superintendent. 2 Assistant Superintendents.  
119 District Midwives. 24 District Nurse-Midwives.  
115 District Nurses.

### CHIEF NURSING OFFICERS

Easington R.D.—Miss A. Howarth, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.N.S.  
Stockton M.B.—Miss A. Hansbury, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert., Q.I.D.N.

### NURSERIES

4 Matrons. 33 Other Staff.

## MENTAL HEALTH

### EXECUTIVE OFFICER

F. W. S. Taylor, A.A.P.S.W.  
22 Mental Welfare Officers.

## TRAINING CENTRES FOR THE MENTALLY SUBNORMAL

7 Supervisors	} Junior Training Centres.	1 Manager Warden	} Adult Training Centres.
24 Other Staff		4 Superintendents	
		25 Other Staff	

## DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

1 Organiser. 19 Assistant Organisers

## HANDICAPPED PERSONS

### SENIOR EXECUTIVE SOCIAL WORKER

A. B. McManus  
1 Senior Social Worker  
12 Social Workers 3 Occupational Therapists.

## BLIND PERSONS

15 Home Teachers  
4 Trainee Home Teachers

## FAMILY WELFARE

### SENIOR FAMILY WELFARE OFFICER

C. J. Carey.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE

### AMBULANCE OFFICER

C. G. Dewen

4 Staff Officers (1 for Civil Defence Training).	1 Maintenance Officer.
12 Central Control Staff.	3 Switchboard Operators.
14 Depot Superintendents.	2 Liaison Officers.
2 Depot Telephonists.	272 Driver-attendants.
	4 Mechanics.

## WELFARE SERVICES—RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION

### ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

J. Scott

4 Superintendents.	23 Matrons.
2 Wardens.	455 Other Staff.

## COMMITTEES

The administration of matters affecting public health and of the National Health Service Acts, 1946-1952, and the National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951 in so far as they affect the County Council, devolve upon the Health Committee. In connection with the administration of the National Health Service Acts the following standing committees have been established :—

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Ambulances.

Midwifery, Home Nursing, Health Visiting and Domestic Help.

Mental Health.

E. F. Peile County Convalescent Home.

These sub-committees, with the exception of the Mental Health Sub-Committee which meets bi-monthly, have meetings in each month except August. In connection with the administration of the National Assistance Acts there is a standing Welfare Sub-Committee which meets monthly except in August.

## AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEES

The number of meetings held by the area health sub-committees during the year in accordance with scheme adopted by the County Council in 1948 was as follows :—

No. of Area.	Names of County Districts comprised in the area.	Number of members.	Meetings held.
1	Blaydon U.D. Ryton U.D. Whickham U.D.	20	5
2	Jarrow Borough Felling U.D. Hebburn U.D.	21	4
3	Consett U.D. Stanley U.D. Lanchester R.D.	21	5
4	Chester-le-Street U.D. Chester-le-Street R.D.	16	4
5	Boldon U.D. Hetton U.D. Houghton-le-Spring U.D. Seaham U.D. Washington U.D. Sunderland R.D.	29	4

No. of Area.	Names of County Districts comprised in the area.	Number of members.	Meetings held.
6	Crook and Willington U.D. Tow Law U.D. Weardale R.D.	18	4
7	Durham Borough Brandon U.D. Durham R.D.	20	5
8	Barnard Castle U.D. Barnard Castle R.D.	15	3
9	Bishop Auckland U.D. Shildon U.D. Spennymoor U.D.	20	4
10	Hartlepool Borough Billingham U.D. Darlington R.D. Sedgefield R.D. Stockton R.D.	28	8



## SECTION A—GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres) ... ..	620,276
Registrar General's estimate of population, mid-1965 ... ..	974,860
Rateable value as at the 1st April, 1965 ... ..	£29,740,071
Sum represented by a penny rate ... ..	£118,385

### LIVE BIRTHS

				1964			1965		
				Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate ... ..	8,745	8,234	16,979	8,673	8,059	16,732			
Illegitimate ... ..	373	374	747	450	419	869			
Totals ... ..	9,118	8,608	17,726	9,123	8,478	17,601			

				Administrative County,			England and Wales.
				1963	1964	1965	1965
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ... ..	18.2	18.3	18.1	18.1			
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births ... ..	4.2	4.2	4.9				
Stillbirths ... ..	344	361	339				
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths... ..	19.1	20.0	18.9	15.7			
Total live and stillbirths ... ..	17,983	18,087	17,940				
Infant deaths (deaths under 1 year) ... ..	396	406	362				
Infant mortality rates :—							
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ... ..	22.5	22.9	20.6	19.0			
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	22.2	22.6	20.0				
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	26.9	29.4	31.1				
Neo-natal (deaths under four weeks) mortality rate per 1,000 total live births ... ..	15.0	15.7	14.1	13.1			
Early neo-natal (deaths under one week) mortality rate per 1,000 total live births. ... ..	13.5	13.8	12.0				
Perinatal (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined) mortality rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... ..	32.4	33.5	30.7	26.9			
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ... ..	4	2	4				
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths ... ..	0.22	0.11	0.22	0.25			
Total deaths from all causes ... ..	11,287	10,563	11,130				
Death rate per 1,000 population ... ..	11.6	10.9	11.4	11.5			

### AREA.

The area of the administrative county is 620,276 acres—143,044 in municipal boroughs and urban districts and 477,232 in rural districts—the mean density of population being 1.57 persons per acre.

The administrative county consists of four municipal boroughs, 21 urban districts and 10 rural districts. The area of each of these districts is given in Table 1, Section H.

### POPULATION.

The Registrar General's estimate of population for the administrative county for mid-year 1965 is 974,860 and shows an increase of 4,670 compared with his estimate for mid-year 1964. The estimated population of each sanitary district in the administrative county is also given in Table 1.

## BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.

The adjusted birth-rate for the administrative county, in accordance with the comparability factor (0.98) supplied by the Registrar General, is 17.7 per 1,000 population. Birth statistics for sanitary districts are shown in Table 1, Section H.

Hospital confinements comprised 68% of the total, the remaining 32% being domiciliary. Details of domiciliary and hospital confinements for the past five years are as follows :—

Year.	Percentage of Total Confinements.	
	Domiciliary.	Hospital.
1961	44	56
1962	41	59
1963	39	61
1964	35	65
1965	32	68

## DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.

The adjusted death-rate for the administrative county, in accordance with the comparability factor (1.18) supplied by the Registrar General, is 13.5 per 1,000 population.

The main causes of death in the administrative county were diseases of the heart and circulatory system (52.08%)—of which coronary disease figured prominently (23.51% of total deaths), all forms of cancer (17.79%) bronchitis (6.17%) and pneumonia (5.92%).

Table 2—Section H gives a comparison of the percentages of deaths in certain age groups from the beginning of the century and further mortality statistics are provided in Tables 1, 3, and 4—Section H.

## INFANT MORTALITY.

A comparison of infant mortality statistics for the past ten years is given in Table 5—Section H together with similar comparisons of the rates for perinatal mortality, early neonatal mortality and infant mortality one week to one year. All show a steady decline.

## VITAL STATISTICS 1946-65.

Comparative Population Statistics and Birth and Death Rates for the past 20 years are shown in graph form in Table 6, Section H.

## SECTION B—NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

### SECTION 21—HEALTH CENTRES

The two health centres at Peterlee and Stockton continued to operate satisfactorily during the year.

Plans for the health centre on the Leam Lane Estate, Felling, were finalised during the year and building commenced early in 1966.

Further discussions were held into the possibility of establishing health centres on the Civic Centre site at Hebburn and on a site adjacent to the swimming-baths at Dunston Bank, Dunston.

It has been the County Council policy for some time to establish full health centres wherever these could provide a more comprehensive and co-ordinated health and welfare service for members of the community, and it is gratifying to note that this aim may well materialise in the future.

### SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

#### A. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Although no new centres were opened during the year, much good work continued to be done in the existing ones. The scope and variety of work undertaken in the centres is still expanding, and with chiropody, mothercraft classes, sessions for the early ascertainment of deafness, health education classes and cervical cytology besides the routine child welfare, ante-natal and family planning clinics, there is rarely a vacant session in the clinics, even in the evenings.

We were disappointed that the temporary clinic at Washington was not completed to schedule, especially as the clinic there has such large attendances of babies and expectant mothers in rather unsatisfactory premises. The first session did, however, start on 22nd February, 1966.

The mobile clinic intended for use in the more rural areas and small villages was not ready for use during the year, but a list was being prepared of areas which could be suitably served by such a clinic when it is available.

#### 1. *Ante-natal Clinics.*

The number of expectant mothers attending the local authority clinics for their ante-natal care continued to decline, and the number of centres at which ante-natal sessions were held (25) was one less than in the previous year. This is, of course, the anticipated trend as more and more general practitioners institute their own ante-natal clinics. Free use of local authority clinic premises was offered to general practitioners for this purpose, and this was accepted in one area.

In areas where attendances do not justify a regular specific local authority session for this work, expectant mothers were seen during infant welfare sessions.

Details of attendances for the past three years are as follows :—

					1963	1964	1965
No. on clinic register	...	...	...	...	1,895	1,721	1,457
Total attendances	...	...	...	...	7,665	6,947	6,065
Average attendance per session	...	...	...	...	5	5	5





### 7. Health Visitor Sessions.

The success of these sessions at which the screening tests of hearing are carried out led to the extension of the practise to three other welfare centres. It is often valuable for health visitors to be able to arrange to see mothers by appointment at these sessions where more time can be taken to discuss family problems and the care of the children. The total attendances at these sessions was 10,067 the average per session being six.

### 8. Birth Control Clinics.

Advice on family planning was sought by 1,095 mothers at special sessions held in eighteen centres. The total attendances for 1965 was 2,731 compared with 3,244 in 1964.

### 9. Artificial Sunlight Clinics.

The number of centres where these sessions were held was 17 at the end of the year. The total of attendances was 4,392 and the following compares the figures for 1965 with those of previous years.

	1963	1964	1965
Patients treated ... ..	711	528	385
Total attendances ... ..	8,693	5,736	4,392
Number of sessions ... ..	1,725	1,582	1,545
Average attendance/session ... ..	5	4	3

### 10. Congenital Malformations

Arrangements continued for the notification to the Ministry of Health of congenital malformations apparent at birth.

Cases normally resident outside the county area are investigated and the relevant information forwarded to the appropriate local health authority. Similar arrangements are in being for cases occurring outside the administrative county area.

During the year 206 cases were added to the County Council register and appropriate notifications forwarded to the Registrar General. Notifications were also forwarded in respect of congenital malformations found in 57 still born children.

Together with those other children whose names are on the "At risk" register, these infants are visited regularly and advice given to parents.

### 11. Welfare Foods.

Members of voluntary committees continued to make a valuable contribution to the work of the department by accepting responsibility for the distribution of welfare foods at 70 centres. National dried milk and the vitamin preparations were obtainable from 129 centres including all child welfare clinics and 31 other premises.

The following statement shows the amounts issued during the year together with comparative figures for 1964 :—

	1964	1965
National dried milk (tins) ... ..	143,451	139,497
Orange juice (bottles) ... ..	124,906	133,667
Cod liver oil (bottles) ... ..	18,733	18,297
Vitamin tablets (packets) ... ..	9,803	8,464

### B. DENTAL TREATMENT OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

Treatment for the priority dental service was carried out at 17 permanent clinics and seven mobile vans.

The number of mothers of pre-school children has decreased by eleven but the examination of pre-school children has risen by 28. The number of fillings for mothers has decreased and the number of extractions has increased which unfortunately means that mothers are not coming to the clinics until their teeth are so carious that the only treatment possible is extraction.



As far as pre-school children are concerned the number of fillings has decreased by 62 and the number of extractions decreased by 192 therefore it appears that the dental condition of pre-school children is improving.

Comparative attendance figures for 1963-65 were :—

	Mothers.			Children.		
	1963	1964	1965	1963	1964	1965
New cases examined ... ..	130	220	209	492	385	413
Treatments commenced ... ..	135	152	110	300	298	307
Patients made dentally fit ... ..	51	74	61	180	217	248
Scalings and gum treatments ... ..	41	67	28	15	19	18
Fillings ... ..	86	131	98	242	233	171
Silver nitrate treatment ... ..	—	—	2	152	156	169
Crowns or inlays ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Extractions ... ..	160	153	175	296	514	322
General anaesthetics ... ..	15	29	14	97	149	104
Dentures provided :						
Full upper or lower ... ..	15	21	21	—	—	—
Partial upper or lower ... ..	9	15	17	—	—	—
Radiograph ... ..	2	2	6	—	—	3

#### C. CARE OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR BABIES.

Unmarried expectant mothers are accommodated in appropriate cases at the County Council's mother and baby home, Smelt House, Howden-le-Wear, where there are 17 beds and 9 cots. The number of expectant mothers admitted during 1965 was 75 and the average length of stay was six weeks before confinement and four weeks after discharge from hospital.

When there were no vacancies at Smelt House and in cases where it was considered advisable that a mother should be accommodated elsewhere, other arrangements were made and for these reasons 43 expectant mothers were admitted to homes outside the county.

#### D. E. F. PEILE HOME, SHOTLEY BRIDGE.

This convalescent home, which is administered by the County Council, has accommodation for nine mothers with infants and 24 children.

During the year further improvements have been made to the accommodation both of staff and residents and a considerable amount of redecoration and refurnishing has been carried out.

Recommendations for convalescence were made by general practitioners, assistant welfare medical officers, health visitors and hospital almoners and 136 mothers, 91 infants and 262 children were admitted during 1965. The average duration of stay was 20 days for mothers, 21 days in the case of infants and 22 days for children.

The E. F. Peile Home is approved by the Ministry of Health for the training of nursery nurses, and three students were under training at the end of the year.

#### E. DAY NURSERIES.

The four day nurseries in the county are all approved for training purposes. A total of 220 places are available and details of the accommodation and average attendance at each establishment were as follows :—

<i>Nursery.</i>			<i>Number of Places.</i>	<i>Average Attendances.</i>
Haverton Hill	...	...	20	12
Hebburn	...	...	80	48
Stockton—				
(a) Durham Road	...	...	60	41
(b) Norton Road	...	...	60	50

#### F. COUNTY FEDERATION OF VOLUNTARY WORKERS.

Meetings were held on three occasions during the year. These meetings give an opportunity for members to exchange ideas and to hear of the work carried out in the County as a whole. Talks were given on the work of the County Child Welfare Services by the Senior Administrative Medical Officer and on the Midwifery Service by the Superintendent of Midwifery and Home Nursing.

#### G. PERINATAL MORTALITY.

During the year there were 551 perinatal deaths (still births plus deaths in the first week of life) compared with 606 in 1964.

An investigation first started in 1956 and continued annually in the Stanley and Consett Urban Districts into the circumstances of all still births and early neonatal deaths and including post mortem examinations of the infants has continued. The results of these investigations are reported at meetings of general practitioners, hospital medical staffs and local health authority medical officers in the area. Information on the cause of death, associated avoidable factors, etc. is provided and discussed.

The importance of adequate ante-natal care and proper selection of hospital cases becomes very obvious during these investigations. The co-operative effort between general practitioners, hospital and local health authority services is found to be very beneficial.

#### H. PREMATUREITY.

The number of premature live births rose in 1965 to 1,279 compared with 1,175 in the previous year. The proportion of all live births which were premature for the two years was 7.3% and 6.8% respectively.

More than half of the infants who died during the first year of life were premature and the majority of these deaths occurred during the first month.

The neonatal mortality rate of premature babies was 135.8 per 1,000 premature live births compared with a rate of 7.0 for mature infants.

Details of premature births according to place of delivery and birth weight are given below :—

Weight at Birth.	Born in Hospital.			Born at home or in a nursing home.					
				Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home.			Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day.		
	Total Births.	Died within 28 days.	% died.	Total Births.	Died within 28 days.	% died.	Total Births.	Died within 28 days.	% died.
2 lb. 3 oz. or less ...	42	36	86	5	4	80	7	7	100
2 lb. 3 oz.— 3 lb. 4 oz. ...	84	33	39	1	—	—	7	1	14
3 lb. 4 oz.— 4 lb. 6 oz. ...	173	39	23	24	2	8	48	7	15
4 lb. 6 oz.— 4 lb. 15 oz. ...	191	10	5	30	—	—	15	—	—
4 lb. 15 oz.— 5 lb. 8 oz. ...	489	15	3	137	1	1	26	3	12
Totals ...	979	133	14	197	7	4	103	18	17

*Care of Premature Infants Born at Home.* Equipment for the home nursing of premature infants, including lined “Sorrento” cots, with mattress, blankets, sheets, hot water bottles, gamgee outfits and “Belcroy” feeders is available at short notice to any midwife who requires it.

There is a special unit for premature infants at both the Richard Murray Hospital, Blackhill, and Dryburn Hospital, Durham, and, if in other areas, institutional treatment is considered desirable the general practitioner arranges admission to a paediatric unit.

An incubator for the transport to hospital of premature babies is kept constantly warmed at the Ambulance Headquarters, Framwellgate Moor, and arrangements are in operation for the use of incubators based at Newcastle upon Tyne, Darlington, Gateshead, South Shields, Sunderland and West Hartlepool Ambulance Depots and at four hospitals in the County area.

## I. MATERNAL MORTALITY.

The following are details of maternal mortality in the county during the past ten years :—

		<i>Births registered (live and still).</i>	<i>No. of Maternal deaths.</i>	<i>Maternal Mortality Rate. per 1,000 births registered.</i>
1956	...	16,842	18	1.07
1957	...	17,506	7	0.40
1958	...	17,827	8	0.45
1959	...	17,384	6	0.35
1960	...	18,045	6	0.33
1961	...	17,806	5	0.28
1962	...	18,269	6	0.33
1963	...	17,983	4	0.22
1964	...	18,087	2	0.11
1965	...	17,940	4	0.22

Three of the maternal deaths occurring during 1965 involved mothers in the 20-29 years age group, the fourth being in the 30-39 years age group. The deaths were due to toxæmia, eclampsia, pulmonary embolism and self induced abortion respectively.



## SECTION 23—MIDWIFERY

### (i) STAFF.

At the end of the year 115 district midwives and 24 district nurse-midwives, who spent approximately half their time on midwifery duties, were employed and relief work was undertaken by six midwives. Difficulties in recruitment resulted in a shortage of staff in certain areas and the services of four midwives were retained beyond normal retirement for this reason.

Car allowances were paid to 93 district midwives who used their own cars on duty.

The following numbers of midwives gave notice of intention to practice in the administrative county during the year :—

District midwives	...	...	...	...	...	155
District nurse-midwives	...	...	...	...	...	26
Midwives in hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	134
Midwives in private practice	...	...	...	...	...	13
						<hr/>
						328
						<hr/>

### (ii) CASES.

Although domiciliary confinements continued to decrease, more patients were discharged from hospital before the tenth day, particularly those returning home within 48 hours of delivery.

		1964	1965
Domiciliary confinements during the year	... ..	6,339 (35%)	5,696 (32%)
Total hospital confinements	... ..	12,004 (65%)	12,208 (68%)
Hospital patients discharged before the tenth day	...	4,847 (40% of hospital deliveries).	5,773 (47% of hospital deliveries).

It is recognised and accepted that if the maternal and perinatal mortality and morbidity rates are to be reduced further, certain expectant mothers belonging to the "high risk" groups should be delivered in hospital, where any complications occurring can be recognised and dealt with without delay. Unfortunately, because of the shortage of hospital maternity beds it is at present quite impossible to achieve this objective. However, greater use is being made of the available beds by discharging selected mothers earlier than the accustomed tenth day.

While this practice can be valuable, it must be done in a controlled way, good co-operation must exist between all sections of the maternity service—and there must be pre-planning, unity of purpose and continuity of care.

In addition to reporting any abnormality in a mother or baby, details about infants considered to be "at risk" were notified to me so that these children could be registered and kept under supervision.

In order to improve the liaison in the domiciliary maternity services midwives continued to attend a number of ante-natal clinics held by general practitioners in their surgeries, and it was possible to make more of these arrangements during the year.

Midwives were also present at the local authority ante-natal sessions and worked with health visitors as instructors at mothercraft and relaxation classes at child welfare centres in five areas of the county.



The following gives details of work undertaken during 1965 :—

	Doctor not booked.		Doctor booked.		Totals.	Discharges from hospital before 10th day.
	Doctor present at delivery.	Doctor not present at delivery.	Doctor present at delivery.	Doctor not present at delivery.		
District midwives and nurse-midwives... ..	23	80	899	4,644	5,646	5,772
Midwives in private practice ...	—	—	21	29	50	1
Total ... ..	23	80	920	4,673	5,696	5,773

The midwives requisitioned medical help on 2,241 occasions, and the following statement gives particulars as to the reasons for so doing :—

1. Ante-natal examination—general	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
2. Ante-natal examination—albuminuria	...	...	...	...	...	...	307
3. Threatened miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
4. Miscarriage	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
5. Contracted pelvis, disproportion between child and pelvic outlet	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
6. Malpresentation	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
7. Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
8. Placenta praevia	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
9. Prolonged or delayed labour, uterine inertia	...	...	...	...	...	...	222
10. Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
11. Retained or adherent placenta or membranes	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
12. Ruptured perineum	...	...	...	...	...	...	517
13. Premature birth	...	...	...	...	...	...	94
14. Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
15. Other conditions of mother	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
16. Inflammation of child's eyes	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
17. Congenital malformation	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
18. Other conditions of baby	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
19. Stillbirth	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
20. Neonatal death	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
21. Other reasons	...	...	...	...	...	...	330

### (iii) COURSES AND TRAINING.

Lectures by senior nursing administrative staff were given to groups of pupil midwives, and domiciliary midwifery training continued under the supervision of eleven teaching midwives. All of the 33 pupils were successful in Part II of the examination of the Central Midwives Board.

Post graduate courses were attended by 26 district midwives in accordance with the rule of the Central Midwives Board.

## SECTION 24—HEALTH VISITING

Because of the shortage of staff, health visitors had to be more selective in their visiting. Home visits were paid to advise mothers and their families on matters concerning health and welfare, especially in the case of expectant and nursing mothers, infants, schoolchildren, those suffering from or in contact with cases of tuberculosis and the aged. They continued to supervise mentally subnormal children, those discharged from hospital needing advice or community care and those infants considered to be "at risk" (i.e. where adverse conditions existed either before, during or after delivery which might predispose to abnormalities or disabilities).

The usual enquiries regarding death of children from pneumonia, bronchitis, prematurity, stillbirths and accidents were made during the year.

The care of the unmarried mother and her child formed a link between the health visitor and the moral welfare workers, and co-operation continued with the Children's Officer in the boarding out and the adopting of children. Attendance at special case conferences regarding certain families and intensive home visiting of these families helped considerably in the prevention of family break-up. The voluntary organisations assisted by providing material help to complement that given by statutory bodies.

### HEALTH EDUCATION.

Health education continued to be a primary duty and was carried out in the home as well as in the form of group discussions in child welfare centres and mothers' clubs. "Mothercraft classes" were greatly extended and "health days" were held in a number of centres during the year, when certain themes of health education (including the relationship between smoking and lung cancer) were presented to the public by demonstration, talks and films. Talks were also given to various professional and other groups and at certain schools. Further courses of in-service training for the staff were provided during the year.

Three health visitors continued contact tracing and health education duties in relation to venereal disease.

### SCREENING TESTS FOR PHENYLKETONURIA.

Screening tests were carried out in 13,052 cases. There was no confirmed case of phenylketonuria during the year.

### DETECTION OF HEARING DEFECTS IN YOUNG CHILDREN.

It has been possible during the year to carry out screening tests on children from the age of 7 months to 5 years at child welfare centres and in some cases in the home. The response of mothers differed in many areas, but health visitors continued to advise attendance at sessions for the early ascertainment of deafness.

### IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION.

Much time was spent in carrying out immunisation and vaccination programmes. Response to propaganda was good. The health visiting staff co-operated in an intensive poliomyelitis vaccination programme carried out as an emergency measure in the Ferryhill area. The scheme for the Heaf testing and follow-up of school entrants continued throughout the year.

### TUBERCULOSIS.

Health visitors continued to advise all tuberculous persons and their families in their own home, although the numbers requiring such visits continued to decrease. Contacts were advised regarding the spread of infection and the special schemes for Heaf tuberculin testing in the home continued in the Durham and Felling areas. Liaison with chest physicians continued, although some of the clinic sessions were transferred to a hospital setting. Tuberculin testing (Heaf testing) was carried out by health visitors in chest clinics and in schools. Assistance was given with B.C.G. vaccination and follow-up, and in the case of tuberculous families advice was given to domestic helps, where this was necessary.

## THE MENTALLY SUBNORMAL.

Visits were made to advise the mentally subnormal and their families in their own homes. The supervision of a number of cases both male and female was taken over during the year by the mental welfare officers.

## HEALTH VISITOR AND GENERAL PRACTITIONER LIAISON SCHEME.

An intensive effort was made during the year to increase the liaison with general practitioners. Two methods were adopted, one in which health visitors paid regular visits to the general practitioner, when discussion was possible on cases of mutual interest. Under the second scheme health visitors attended for special sessions at the general practitioner's surgery and took part in the work undertaken there. In some cases this included baby clinics and sessions for relaxation, mothercraft, and health education. Discussion on the care of the aged and infirm was a basis for co-operation in many cases.

## HOSPITAL FOLLOW UP

There was very good co-operation during the year with medical staff and medical social workers in all types of hospital. Cases were investigated prior to and following discharge from hospital, when advice was given on community care, and health visitors continued to attend weekly ward rounds at the out-patients clinic at the Durham Road Children's Hospital, Stockton, and at the South Shields General Hospital paediatric clinic.

The investigation of ante-natal cases for admission to maternity hospitals on social grounds was continued, this service took up a good deal of the health visitors' time, as in many cases expectant mothers were at work and repeated visits had to be made before they could be interviewed. This necessitated a good deal of evening work.

## THE AGED.

Much time was spent in trying to maintain the health of the aged and liaison was continued with medical social workers regarding them. Home visits were paid according to need and advice given regarding suitability of the aged for special services such as meals on wheels, laundry service, medical aids and equipment and convalescent holidays. Health visitors continued to visit those aged who were on the waiting list for residential accommodation.

## SUMMARY OF THE WORK DONE BY HEALTH VISITORS.

The work of the health visitors for 1964 and 1965 is summarised below.

Maternity and Child Welfare :—										1964	1965
Ante-Natal First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,606	4,563
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,791	2,054
Births First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,496	17,465
Revisits to children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,231	46,136
Revisits to children 1-2 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,778	34,102
Revisits to children 2-3 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,420	32,527
Revisits to children 3-4 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,566	29,523
Revisits to children 4-5 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,146	33,337
Revisits to children 5-6 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	93
Other visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,183	5,508
Total										237,294	205,308
Tuberculosis :—											
First visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	503	468
Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,742	4,700
Other visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,120	740
Total										7,365	5,908
School Work :—											
School Children (Home visits)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,226	12,516
School Children (School visits)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	1,266
Total										16,893	13,782
General Health :—											
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,557	5,236
Mental Subnormality :—											
Visits paid to mentally subnormal persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,772	5,191
Aged People :—											
Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,767	20,430
Summary :—											
Number of effective visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299,648	259,077
Ineffective visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38,637	31,354
Total number of visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	338,285	287,215
Time (as days) spent on visits (routine, other and ineffective)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,216	13,499

## STAFF.

At the end of the year the health visiting staff numbered 113 including one working part-time only. Staffing remained much below establishment during the year. Health visitors with cars were able to assist in partially covering more than twenty vacant areas and staff are to be commended for so willingly undertaking the many extra tasks given them. The recruitment rate in the service is very low.

## HEALTH VISITORS TRAINING SCHOOL.

Eight students in training were successful in obtaining the Health Visitor's Certificate at the first attempt, a further two being successful at a later date.



## SECTION 25—HOME NURSING

### (i) STAFF.

In addition to 115 whole-time district nurses on the staff at the end of 1965 there were 24 district nurse-midwives who spent approximately half their time on home nursing duties. A further 42 nurses were employed on relief work during the year.

At the end of the year 87 nurses and 20 nurse-midwives were authorised car users.

### (ii) CASES.

The total number of cases dealt with and visits paid by home nurses during 1965 showed little change from the previous year. Of the total case load 50% were over 65 years of age and this group received 59.5% of the visits paid. Maternal complications requiring the visit of a home nurse again showed some increase.

The "Night Sitters" service for cancer patients in the terminal stages of their illness continues with the financial support of the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation. In two cases, by special arrangement day sitters were employed.

Help has continued to be given in the form of grants of money for extra nourishment through the Foundation.

Good liaison between nurses and general practitioners was maintained and there were more contacts with almoners in the care of patients discharged from hospitals.

### (iii) COURSES AND TRAINING.

Student nurses from Shotley Bridge General Hospital, Bishop Auckland General Hospital, Sedgefield General Hospital and Dryburn Hospital accompanied home nurses for observation visits on the district as a part of their training, and lectures on home nursing were given to them and also to student nurses at Sedgefield General Hospital by senior nursing administrative staff.

Nine district nurses were seconded to the training school at Newcastle upon Tyne for district nursing training all of whom were successful in passing the examination.

Home Nursing statistics are given in Table 7—Section H.



## SECTION 26—VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

### SMALLPOX, DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH.

Leaflets drawing attention to the need for children to be protected against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough are sent to parents by post when their children attain the age of three months. Further leaflets regarding smallpox vaccination and diphtheria immunisation are despatched when children are one year old. These leaflets give details of the facilities available for vaccination and immunisation and urge parents to have their children protected against smallpox, diphtheria and whooping cough.

The health visitors are supplied with details of the vaccination and immunisation state of children in their areas so that they may, during their routine visiting, encourage parents to take advantage of the facilities. Advice is also given by assistant welfare medical officers and health visitors at child welfare centres.

The vaccinations and immunisations are carried out by the general practitioners at their surgeries and by the assistant welfare medical officers at child welfare centres.

During the year diphtheria immunisation schemes were undertaken in infant and junior schools in most parts of the County.

Tables 8 and 9, Section H, give details of the numbers of children vaccinated and immunised in the County throughout the year.

### POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

When the children attain the age of three months parents receive leaflets drawing attention to the need for their children to be protected against poliomyelitis. These vaccinations are carried out by the general practitioners at their surgeries, or by the assistant welfare medical officers at child welfare centres.

During the year 19,529 children under the age of 16 years had a primary course of oral vaccine and 20,979 received a reinforcing dose ; 205 children had a primary course of " salk " vaccine and 187 received a reinforcing dose.

Table 9, Section H gives details of poliomyelitis vaccinations carried out during the year.

### SCHEDULE OF VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The following is the schedule of Vaccination and Immunisation in use in the county.

Age.	Vaccine.							Interval.
3rd month	...	Triple (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis)			...	...	(1st)	} 4 weeks
4th month	...	Triple (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis)			...	...	(2nd)	
5th month	...	Triple (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis)			...	...	(3rd)	
6th month	...	Poliomyelitis oral	...	...	...	...	(1st)	} 4 weeks
7th month	...	Poliomyelitis oral	...	...	...	...	(2nd)	
8th month	...	Poliomyelitis oral	...	...	...	...	(3rd)	
12th-24th	...	Smallpox vaccination.						
18th month	...	Triple (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis)			...	...	1st booster	
5th year	...	Diphtheria and tetanus	...	...	...	...	2nd booster	
		Poliomyelitis oral	...	...	...	...	1st booster	
9th year	...	Diphtheria and tetanus	...	...	...	...	3rd booster	
		Smallpox (re-vaccination)						
11th year	...	B.C.G. (tuberculosis vaccine)						

## SECTION 27—AMBULANCE SERVICE

### 1. PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS.

The service operates by means of a central control at Framwellgate Moor, Durham City, two subsidiary message receiving centres, 19 ambulance depots, 130 ambulance vehicles and 315 staff.

These are distributed as follows :—

#### (a) Headquarters and Central Control Staff.

Ambulance officer.	7 control room assistants.
4 Staff officers (1 for civil defence training).	2 telephonists.
Maintenance officer.	3 switchboard operators.
3 control room supervisors.	

#### (b) Depots.

	<i>Driving Staff.</i>	<i>Vehicles.</i>		<i>Driving Staff.</i>	<i>Vehicles.</i>
Barnard Castle ...	2	1	New Herrington ...	23	6
Bishop Auckland ...	29	10	Newton Aycliffe...	2	1
Chester-le-Street ...	11	7	Seaham ...	8	5
Consett ...	12	7	Stanley ...	28	8
Crook ...	8	4	St. John's Chapel ...	2	2
Durham ...	39	15	Stockton ...	29	11
Fishburn ...	9	6	Washington ...	7	5
Hartlepool ...	5	1	Wheatley Hill ...	32	11
Hebburn ...	29	10	Winlaton ...	9	6
Middleton-in-Teesdale	2	1	Headquarters Pool ...	—	13

#### (c) Other Staff.

2 liaison officers.	2 depot telephonists.	4 mechanics.
---------------------	-----------------------	--------------

To ensure that peripheral parts of the county are covered for emergency purposes the County Council has arrangements with the County Boroughs of Darlington, Hartlepool and South Shields, whereby the Borough ambulance services undertake journeys for the County Council a charge being made to the County Council. The charges made are on a mileage basis with a minimum call-out fee in each case.

### 2. WORK UNDERTAKEN IN 1965.

Year.	No. of Journeys made.	No. of patients carried.			Total Mileage covered.
		Stretcher cases.	Sitting cases.	Total.	
1964 ...	97,714	54,275	356,874	411,149	2,629,853
1965	96,072	51,559	348,467	400,026	2,600,320
Decrease ...	1,642	2,716	8,407	11,123	29,533

*Long Distance Journeys.* The following is a statement of long distance journeys undertaken during the year :—

Cumberland	...	...	...	...	35	Warwickshire...	...	...	...	1
Essex	...	...	...	...	3	Yorkshire	...	...	...	25
Lancashire	...	...	...	...	5	Scotland	...	...	...	1
Nottinghamshire	...	...	...	...	1					
Totals :					Journeys	...	...	71		
					Mileage	...	...	13,128		

In addition to the long distance journeys undertaken by ambulances, arrangements were made for 145 patients to be transported by rail. Trends and detailed statistics from 1948 are shown in Table 10, Section H.

Twenty-five new ambulances entered the service during the year and orders were placed for twenty-six ambulances for delivery during the financial year, 1966/67.

At the end of the year there were 130 vehicles operating, 13 more than at the end of 1964 and 7 below establishment.

					<i>Ambulances Conventional.</i>	<i>Light Sitting-case vehicles.</i>
Number of vehicles at beginning of year	...	...	...	...	99	18
Unserviceable and withdrawn during the year	...	...	...	...	7	5
New vehicles	...	...	...	...	25	—
Number of vehicles at end of year	...	...	...	...	117	13

Four mechanics are employed and operate from repair units located at Crook, Durham and Stanley. Major repairs are carried out at the Central Repair Depot of the Highways and Bridges Committee.

Plans were drawn up, submitted to the Ministry and approved, for a much needed new building for the central control to relieve the present congestion in ambulance headquarters.

Casual labour was again recruited to provide temporary driver-attendants during the holiday period of the permanent driving staff.

Liaison was maintained throughout the year with trade union representatives regarding staff working conditions and amenities generally.

The arrangement entered into with the National Coal Board for emergency ambulance cover at week-ends was extended for another year.

An arrangement was brought into operation during the year in conjunction with the Ambulance Services of Newcastle and Northumberland whereby a twice weekly service to and from the Silloth Convalescent Home, Cumberland, was provided by one authority transporting from Newcastle to the Home and back patients residing in the two geographical counties and the North Riding of Yorkshire. Each constituent authority is responsible for conveying its patients to and from Newcastle.



## SECTION 28—PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

### I. TUBERCULOSIS.

Existing services operating in the county are as follows :—

#### A. B.C.G. Vaccination.

Routine vaccination is carried out by the chest physicians at the chest clinics and during the year 1,664 contacts were skin tested and 1,261 vaccinated.

Tuberculin testing and vaccination of all schoolchildren aged 11 years and upwards is arranged by the assistant county medical officers. During the year 12,153 school children were skin tested, 12.1% were found to be tuberculin positive and 9,642 were vaccinated.

227 students attending further education establishments were skin tested and 144 were vaccinated.

#### B. Tuberculin Testing of School Entrants.

The tuberculin testing of school entrants to indicate if they have been in contact with a case of tuberculosis was continued. The skin tests are carried out by the health visiting staff one week prior to the scheduled medical examinations the result of the test being read by the school medical officer at the medical examinations. During the year 234 schools were visited, 7,130 children were skin tested and 116 (1.6%) were found to be tuberculin positive and referred to a chest physician for further investigation. Of these four were notified as new cases of tuberculosis.

#### C. Occupational and Diversional Therapy.

No occupational therapist is directly employed solely for the tuberculous but the staff dealing with the handicapped persons were available during the year. Use was made whenever possible of help which could be obtained from the National Assistance Board, Ministry of Pensions and voluntary agencies such as care committees and the British Red Cross.

#### D. Incidence and Mortality.

The number of primary notifications of respiratory tuberculosis received during the year was 257 and of non-respiratory tuberculosis 49, compared with 322 and 65 respectively in 1964. (See Tables 11, and 12—Section H). The total notifications for the year (306) show a reduction of 81 compared with 1964 and give an incidence rate for all forms of tuberculosis of 0.31 per 1,000 population, the rate for 1964 being 0.40.

Tables 13 and 14—Section H give the number of deaths from respiratory and non-respiratory tuberculosis under relevant age periods and in separate county districts and areas.

The number of deaths from respiratory tuberculosis (68) has increased by eight. Deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis (6) showed an increase of two compared with 1964.

Tables 15 and 16—Section H give details of the incidence of tuberculosis since 1936.

Comparisons of the respiratory tuberculosis death-rate for the years 1961-1965 are shown below :—

Rate per 1,000 living.				1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Municipal Boroughs in the County	...	...	...	0.09	0.04	0.07	0.05	0.09
Urban Districts	...	...	...	0.07	0.06	0.04	0.07	0.06
Rural Districts	...	...	...	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.06	0.06
Administrative County	...	...	...	0.08	0.06*	0.06*	0.06*	0.07
England and Wales	...	...	...	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.04†

\* This death-rate of 0.06 per 1,000 population is the lowest on record for this administrative county.

† Provisional.

Over the years, and particularly recently, the character and incidence of tuberculosis has changed, and is still changing considerably. The massive wide spread infections of the past have disappeared and as with many other previously endemic infectious diseases we have now reached the stage of having to deal with sporadic cases or small localised outbreaks. On examination of the statistics it is seen that while the trend found in the country as a whole over the last 20 years is similar to that in this county, rates were originally higher in the county, but decline has been more rapid and they are now similar.

Future duties and responsibilities of a local health authority in attempting the eradication of tuberculosis must include :—

- (1) Taking an active part in health education to prevent the spread of tuberculosis.
- (2) Being responsible for tracing contacts in consultation with chest physicians, possibly carrying out tuberculin testing in the home.
- (3) Making provision for tuberculin testing of school entrants with follow-up of positives and also using them as indicators of a source of infection.
- (4) Arranging B.C.G. vaccination of school children in 11 year + age group.
- (5) Supervising patients at home when advised to do so by chest physicians or general practitioners.
- (6) Carrying out after-care work—extra comforts, nursing appliances, domiciliary nursing and home helps.
- (7) Providing diversional or occupational therapy.

To further these ends, health visitors should attend tuberculosis out-patient departments.

## II. VENEREAL DISEASES.

The venereal diseases treatment centres are administered by hospital management committees and the figures in Table 17,—Section H, have been compiled from returns submitted by hospitals where such clinics are held, and are in respect of patients from the Administrative County who attended during the year. Patients very often prefer to attend a clinic outside the area in which they live so the incidence of disease in an area may not necessarily follow the pattern of any particular clinic. During the year, the Durham Clinic closed, with the result that more patients attended the Sunderland Clinic.

Social work was undertaken by three health visitors as a normal part of their duties. During the year, an additional health visitor was appointed by the Sunderland Authority to work in parts of the Administrative County and in South Shields, as well as in Sunderland, her salary etc., being shared by the three authorities. The following is a summary of the work done during the year :—

Contacts.		Defaulters.		Others.		Total.	
Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.	Cases.	Visits.
7	24	27	45	5	6	39	75



### III. CANCER.

Table 18 of Section H gives the number of cancer deaths in each sanitary district during 1965 tabulated to show the organs affected together with the sex and age incidence. The following are comparative statistics in respect of total cancer mortality (including lung cancer) for the administrative county and England and Wales for the past ten years.

YEAR.	DURHAM COUNTY.		ENGLAND AND WALES.	
	Deaths.	Death-rate	Deaths	Death-rate
1956	1,852	2.01	94,354	2.11
1957	1,786	1.92	95,645	2.13
1958	1,807	1.93	95,804	2.15
1959	1,921	2.04	97,117	2.17
1960	1,895	1.99	98,788	2.19
1961	1,895	1.98	99,915	2.19
1962	2,002	2.08	101,608	2.20
1963	1,941	2.00	102,416	2.21
1964	1,912	1.97	104,698	2.24
1965	1,980	2.03	*106,338	2.23

\* Provisional.

Cancer of the lung, especially in males, has shown the only real increase in recent years. This is shown in the following mortality rates for the County.

Year.	Deaths.			Total Death-Rate per 1,000 population.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1956	265	38	303	0.33
1957	290	45	335	0.36
1958	310	59	369	0.39
1959	345	56	401	0.42
1960	320	47	367	0.39
1961	355	47	402	0.42
1962	394	67	461	0.48
1963	405	52	457	0.47
1964	422	58	480	0.49
1965	407	63	470	0.48

#### *Cervical Cytology.*

At the end of 1964 the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board designated four screening centres at Darlington, Gateshead, Middlesbrough and Sunderland, to which cervical smears from different parts of the County could be sent for examination. As the necessary technicians received their training for this work, the screening centres were able to increase their capacity to accept smears from general practitioners, family planning clinics and local authority clinics.

Although some general practitioners take smears from patients on their lists it was agreed with the Local Medical Committee that local authority clinics should be set up as necessary for this purpose. The approval of the Minister of Health was obtained for an amendment to the County Council's proposals under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act to allow the authority to provide this service.

The first weekly session was held at the maternity and child welfare centre at Billingham on 4th August. The clinic was held in the evening as it was felt that this would be the most suitable time for married and working women. The tests were offered to women aged 30 years and over and the session was on an

appointment basis, up to 40 women being invited for each two-hour session. The staff consisted of a doctor and nurse employed on a sessional basis, and a clerk. Voluntary assistance was given by members of the British Red Cross Society who supervised the waiting and changing rooms.

Reports on the smear tests and details of any abnormalities noted during the examination were sent to general practitioners and the patients were also informed when the result was negative. Cases requiring further investigation were referred their general practitioners.

A second cytology clinic was started at the maternity and child welfare centre, Hebburn on 14th October with similar arrangements.

In Stockton M.B. and Easington R.D. similar weekly sessions were held in the health centres on the Hardwick Estate, Stockton commencing on 18th August and at Peterlee on 12th November.

#### STATISTICS.

					Billingham	Hebburn	Easington	Stockton
No. of sessions held	...	...	...	...	22	10	6	17
Total No. of smears taken	...	...	...	...	660	207	101	220
No. of repeat smears*	...	...	...	...	4	9	1	3
No. of positive cases	...	...	...	...	3	2	—	—
No. of smears taken from persons resident outside Administrative County	...	...	...	...	15	5	2	10

\* These figures are included in the No. of smears taken.

#### *Madam Curie Foundation.*

In addition to acting as agents for the "Night Sitter" Service the County Council also acted for the Madam Curie Memorial Foundation in the provision of extra nourishment and clothing for cancer patients.

#### IV. NURSING EQUIPMENT.

A central store of appliances is maintained in the Health Department and a local store of smaller articles of equipment at Hartlepool. Stores are also maintained at Easington and Stockton. Issues are made on the recommendation of a doctor, health visitor, district nurse or almoner. District nurses are notified of all patients in their districts who have equipment on loan and they maintain a general supervision, notifying the Health Department when the equipment is no longer required.

Liaison with almoners of the hospitals receiving patients from the administrative county is maintained. Special attention is given to those cases of paraplegia and no charge is made to them for equipment supplied.

Over 60 different items were provided during the year.

#### V. CONVALESCENT HOMES.

During the year arrangements were made, on medical recommendation, for the admission of 44 county patients to convalescent homes for recuperative holidays as follows :—

The Metcalfe Smith House, Harrogate ... 9      Rose Joicey Home, Whitburn ... 35.

In 26 instances the County Council was responsible for the full maintenance charges and in the remaining 18 cases contributions were required from the patients or their families.

Seventen other patients, after arrangements were made, cancelled their applications for various reasons

#### VI. HEALTH EDUCATION.

The Health Education Officer joined the department at the beginning of the year and undertook a comprehensive survey of the existing activities in this field in the County.

The majority of this work has so far been carried out by health visitors in their daily contacts with mothers in the home and in the child welfare centres, but in some areas projects have been organised locally in the form of Health Days at which exhibition material was displayed in the clinic or local hall. The report recognised the need for the planning and co-ordination of health education programmes well in advance throughout the County, standard display areas in each centre and a comprehensive supply of visual aids, a service of information and a syllabus for teaching health topics in schools.

For the first time a display was included in the County Council's exhibit at the County Show and the subject chosen was "Services for the Elderly". The facilities available through the Health and Welfare Department were illustrated and described by means of photographs and captions, the layout of the whole exhibit having been carried out by design consultants. The display was later circulated to several child welfare centres to bring it to the notice of a wider audience.

The Health Committee agreed that the Health Education Officer should be seconded for a full time course for the Diploma in Health Education during the 1965/66 academic year.

Publicity material on special subjects such as smoking and venereal disease was available for use in local projects and the franking of mail from the Health Department with slogans on health topics was continued.

A highly successful exhibition was held in the Peterlee Health Centre in October, when 440 school-children between the ages of 10 and 16 years attended. The health visitors personally conducted the children in small groups round the display and elaborated on the theme 'Positive Health'. Children were invited to produce posters portraying some aspect of the exhibition and those submitted proved the efficacy of the teaching.

## VII. CHIROPODY.

The chiropody services for the elderly which are provided both directly and through voluntary organisations with financial support from the County Council, continued to expand. Only the difficulty in recruiting suitably qualified chiropodists slowed the rate of growth of the service. In anticipation of this trend, the establishment of chiropodists was increased and a Chief Chiropodist was appointed to supervise the service. At the end of the year there were, in addition to the Chief Chiropodist three full-time senior chiropodists on the staff, and five chiropodists were employed on a sessional basis.

Due to the shortage of staff there was some delay in bringing the mobile clinic into use, but regular sessions were commenced in several areas where it was not possible to find suitable permanent accommodation. The clinic consists of a caravan divided into a surgery for the chiropodist and limited waiting space for the patients. Heating, lighting and power are obtained by connection to a mains electricity supply and the vehicle is towed by a landrover. Suitable parking space had to be found for the caravan adjacent to a building with a convenient electric power point to which the clinic could be connected and it was found by experience that the parking area should be large enough to allow the caravan to be positioned, hitched and unhitched with as little manhandling as possible. At one site, Rowlands Gill, the co-operation of the Blaydon Urban District Council was readily given to use the electricity supply of the Warden's accommodation at their Group Dwelling Scheme for the Aged and this has proved to be a particularly suitable and convenient arrangement.

All schemes run by voluntary organisations and supported by the County Council provided treatment free of charge, and equipment continued to be made available on free loan to assist them. Although there is a demand for domiciliary treatment it was reluctantly decided that as it is not possible to provide this service throughout the County owing to the shortage of chiropodists, financial assistance could not be given for an extension of the service in this way for the time being as it was felt that emphasis should be placed on building up the clinic service, which gives a more economical use of the chiropodist's time.

All the County Council's hostels for the elderly continue to be visited by chiropodists either employed on a sessional basis or by the full-time staff.



The following statistics show the extent of the service given during the year. The overall number of treatments, totalling 41,692 is an increase of 10,196 over the 1964 figure :—

				<i>Direct Service.</i>	<i>Voluntary Organi- sations.</i>	<i>Stockton M.B.</i>	<i>Easington R.D.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Chief Chiropodists	...	...	...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
Chiropodists (whole-time)	...	...	...	2	Nil	Nil	1	3
Chiropodists (part-time)	...	...	...	2	16	3	Nil	21
Treatment Centres	...	...	...	23	54	2	9	88
Persons Treated :—								
(a) Elderly	...	...	...	2,232	6,345	391	729	9,697
(b) Handicapped	...	...	...	Nil	53	Nil	Nil	53
Treatments :—								
(a) Elderly	...	...	...	6,416	24,613	1,734	3,935	36,698
(b) Handicapped	...	...	...	Nil	127	Nil	Nil	127

In addition, 794 residents in hostels for the elderly were given 4,867 treatments.

During 1965, grants amounting to £8,290. 9s. 10d. were made to voluntary organisations.

#### VIII. PROVISION OF INCONTINENCE PADS.

The demand for disposable incontinence pads increased markedly during the year as the service became more widely known and the number of pads issued was 43,852, compared with 4,000 in 1964.

Although several District Councils arranged for disposal of soiled pads when this creates a problem—for instance, in houses without an open fire or other solid fuel appliance—no serious difficulty has been experienced so far, and in the majority of cases they are burnt in the domestic grate.



## SECTION 29—DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The demand for the service showed a further increase in 1965 and a greater number of households were provided with help than previously. The elderly and infirm comprised 87.0% of those receiving assistance and amongst the remainder were 28 families with special problems 13 of whom were still receiving help at the end of the year.

### ORGANISATION.

Apart from the delegated areas of Easington and Stockton the County is divided into 17 areas, each supervised by an assistant organiser who engages and places the home helps. The assistant organiser investigates applications for help which are received from general practitioners, hospital and local authorities' medical and nursing staff and officers of other statutory and voluntary bodies, and also makes regular visits to the houses where helpers are employed to ascertain any changes in the circumstances and to ensure efficient deployment of staff to assist those with the greatest need.

All assistant organisers are employed full time and are encouraged to undertake the training course organised jointly by the Institute of Home Help Organisers and the N.A.L.G.O. Correspondence Institute. Future applicants for Assistant Organisers posts will be asked to undertake the course.

Talks about the service were given on two occasions.

### HOME HELPS.

The home helps are a body of practical social workers, with experience in running a home, care of the elderly and management of children. They comfort and counsel the people they serve and are encouraged to have a cheerful and optimistic outlook as well as sympathetic understanding of the needs of the elderly. Helpers attending cases of tuberculosis are tuberculin tested and have a chest x-ray when they are assigned to the case and annually thereafter, so long as they are in contact with the disease.

### CHARGES.

The charge for the service was 5/5d. per hour at the end of December but the amount payable was reduced in accordance with the scale of charges which takes into account the ability of the family or individual to pay. 94% of the total cases receive a free service.

### COST.

The estimated cost of the service for the financial year, 1965/66, was £497,500—£510 per 1,000 population. Although costly it is a most valuable community service, frequently making the difference between hostel or hospital admission and independence and continuing life in the community. Its more intangible value of dispelling loneliness, providing advice, support and the early ascertainment of specific needs is beyond question.

The following is a summary of the work accomplished :—

Cases being assisted at 1st January, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,858
*New cases assisted during the year	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,153
Total number of cases assisted during year	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,011
Cases terminated	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,210
Cases being assisted at 31st December, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,801
Cases on waiting list at 31st December, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Visits paid by Assistant Organisers	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,871
Number of domestic helps employed at end of year (part-time)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,329

\* Includes 565 cases which ceased and recommenced later in the year.

### *Types of Case Assisted during the year.*

	<i>Percentage of Total.</i>
Maternity (including expectant mothers)...	1.4
Tuberculosis	0.5
Chronic sick (including aged and infirm)	96.3
Others	1.8

## MENTAL HEALTH

### ADMINISTRATION.

(a) The Mental Health Sub-Committee of the County Health Committee is responsible for the administration of the Mental Health Service.

(b) *Staff :—*

Mental Health Executive Officer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Mental Welfare Officers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Supervisors, Junior Training Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Assistant Supervisors, Junior Training Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Trainee Assistant Supervisors, Training Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Warden/Manager Residential Adult Training Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Matron Residential Adult Training Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Craft Instructors (male) Residential Adult Training Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Craft Instructors Adult Training Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Assistant Matron, Residential Adult Training Centre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Superintendents (Male) Adult Training Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Assistant Superintendents (Female) Adult Training Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Workroom Mistresses Adult Training Centres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

The excellent co-operation with hospital consultants has been maintained and a number of cases have been referred to hospital out-patient clinics for assessment and advice regarding the future treatment and training. The department has continued to have the part-time services of Dr. M. R. Walley, Consultant Psychiatrist, who visits centres regularly and has advised on a number of difficult cases. School medical officers carried out the routine annual medical examinations of all those attending training centres. Arrangements were also made for the examination of trainees at adult centres at the mass radiography units.

During the year four additional mental welfare officers were appointed. Three of these were to replace officers seconded for further training but one was an additional appointment in the south of the County. Three mental welfare officers were seconded to take a two year course leading to the Certificate in Social Work at the College of Commerce, Newcastle upon Tyne, and one officer to the one year course organised by the Institute of Social Work Training in London.

Three newly appointed officers attended a two week residential course organised by the National Association for Mental Health in conjunction with the Department of Adult Education and Extramural Studies, University of Leeds. One assistant supervisor successfully completed the National Association for Mental Health One Year Diploma Course.

### WORK UNDERTAKEN IN THE COMMUNITY.

#### 1. *In relation to mentally subnormal persons—*

(a) Ascertainment—cases of mental subnormality are notified by school medical officers, child welfare medical officers, private practitioners, hospital staff, health visitors and social workers. As previously stated very full use was made of hospital out-patient facilities for the diagnosis of mental subnormality and advice on prognosis and disposal. The scheme brought into operation in 1960 for routine testing of all infants born in the County to detect cases of phenylketonuria has been continued.

(b) Under the provision of the Education Act, 1944, the local education authority made the following notifications to the local health authority under Section 57 :—

	<i>M</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>
Children considered unsuitable for education within the school system	41	34	75
Children who require further supervision after leaving school	...	17	16
			33

(c) On the 31st December, 1965, there were 3,644 mentally subnormal persons on the register giving an ascertainment figure of 3.74 per 1,000 population in the Administrative County area. During the year 115 were added to the County Council register compared with 171 during 1964.

(d) Supervision—the supervision of mentally subnormal persons has continued to be carried out mainly by health visitors who made 5,191 visits during the year. However, the practice of referring adult male subnormals to mental welfare officers has been continued and it is intended that this procedure will be extended.

(e) Guardianship—there are no guardianship cases in the County at present.

(f) Junior Training Centres for mentally subnormal persons—the number of pupils receiving training at junior centres on 31st December was as follows :—

<i>Centre.</i>							<i>Number of Pupils.</i>
Bishop Auckland	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Consett	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Durham (including special care)	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Hebburn	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Newbottle	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
Darlington	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Gateshead	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
South Shields	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Easington	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Stockton	...	...	...	...	...	...	51

In addition 16 children attended as day pupils at Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital.

Transport to the centres, mid morning milk and mid-day meals are provided at each centre while regular routine dental and medical examinations are carried out on all pupils.

The special care unit at Durham Junior Centre for children whose physical and mental handicaps render them unfit for training in the normal junior centre classes which was brought into use at the end of 1964, has continued to fill a very real need and on the 31st December seven children were in attendance.

Work on a new junior training centre in Chester-le-Street was well advanced during the year and it is anticipated that the Centre will be ready for occupation at Easter 1966. Work was also commenced during the year on extensions to the junior training centre at Consett which include dining room, assembly hall and staff room.

(g) Adult training centres for mentally subnormal persons—the number of trainees receiving training at adult centres on the 31st December was as follows :—

<i>Centre.</i>							<i>No. of Trainees.</i>
Bishop Auckland	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Durham	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Fencehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Lanchester (Day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
Lanchester (Residential)	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Gateshead	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Easington	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Stockton	...	...	...	...	...	...	36

Nineteen trainees also attended as day patients at Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital.

During the year inter-centre activities took place including a very successful sports day at Fencehouses in July and football matches during the Autumn. It is hoped to continue and extend these activities in future.

Work commenced early in the year on a purpose built centre for adult subnormals in the Hebburn area.

*Bishop Auckland Adult Training Centre.* This purpose built centre, the third to be built in the County and catering for approximately 60 adult subnormals, came into use on 3rd May, 1965. The accommodation includes two large workrooms, one of which is equipped with a power driven lathe, sawing machine and drill. There is also a self-contained flat with kitchen for training in domestic work, dining room, staff room, offices, toilet and kitchen facilities. As in other centres trainees receive general social training and wherever possible, simple instruction in reading, writing and number. In addition training in carpentry, gardening and other craft is given to the men whilst female training consists of craft work and



domestic work including simple cookery. The Centre has already provided equipment for County Council establishments and has also completed some outside contracts for the sorting and sewing of buttons onto cards and peeling onions etc.

*Durham Adult Centre*—during the year outside employment was found for four trainees. Of these, two were employed by the County Council one as a gardener and another as a temporary porter/handyman. The work of the Centre has continued and the car washing service has been particularly successful and it is planned to extend this. Work for the County Council has included bathseats for the handicapped, chiropody pedestals and firewood. Carton packing has been carried out for an outside firm and the garden has proved productive. The manager of the centre has continued to act as leader of a youth club organised by the local society for Mentally Handicapped Children for adolescent subnormals.

*Fencehouses Adult Centre*—this centre which came into use in December, 1964, is now well established. As already reported the first inter-centre sports day was organised by this centre and held in the grounds of the Fencehouses Y.M.C.A. Contract work has included bread trays for local bakeries and tea bags for catering firms. In common with other centres firewood has been provided for County Council establishments as well as local firms. Rugs have been made for County Council hostels and other craft work including the making of toys and Christmas crackers was carried out.

*Lanchester Adult Training Centre.* During the year outside employment was found for four trainees. Three of these had been placed in lodgings in the neighbourhood and consequently are able to keep in touch with the centre and the staff. During the year cookery classes were started for both male and female trainees and also instruction in beauty culture for the latter. The centre has continued to carry out a number of contracts including light engineering assembly, the manufacture of bread trays and wooden reels for barbed wire, and the making of dominoes. In addition, the printing department was extended and a number of orders have been executed for programmes, tickets and hand-bills. Relations with the local community have continued to be excellent and a number of visits have been paid by local organisations. During the summer trainees had a day trip to the Lake District and also visited the pantomime at Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital and a play in Durham. Trainees have continued to pay weekly visits to a local indoor swimming bath and have continued to cultivate a nearby garden. One or two trainees have also started to attend a local ice rink.

*Easington Junior Training Centre.* The centre continued to operate satisfactorily during the year and on 31st December, 1965, 44 children and 9 adults were in attendance.

*Stockton Junior and Adult Training Centres.* During the year the planned programme of expansion at both centres was continued. The junior centre caring for 51 children (40 in 1964) and the adult centre with 18 boys and 18 girls (30 in 1964).

In the adult centre the males continued with the contract work and new contracts were entered into with the same firms for model components. A number of polling booths have been completed and delivered and a further quantity are under construction.

(h) *Hospital Admissions*—during the year three patients were admitted to hospital under Order and 32 were admitted informally under the provisions of Circular H.M.(58)5. During the whole of the year 69 patients were admitted to hospital for short term care in accordance with the terms of Circular 5/52 of the Ministry of Health. Details of all admissions are given in Table 19, Section H.

## 2. *In relation to Mentally Ill Persons.*

During the year mental welfare officers investigated cases under the Mental Health Act, 1959, at the request of consultant psychiatrists, general medical practitioners and police etc., and Table 19, Section H. gives details of admissions arranged by them (it should be noted, however, that these figures are not the total of all hospital admissions for the year).

The very close liaison with hospitals has been maintained and the practice of mental welfare officers attending psychiatric out-patient clinics and case conferences has been continued. On the 31st December, 1965, some 942 cases, mainly referred by psychiatric hospitals, were under the supervision of mental welfare officers.

Mental welfare officers in the Durham area have continued to take a very active part in the running of a club for ex-patients and patients about to leave Winterton Hospital organised by the Durham and District Association for Mental Health.



## SECTION C—PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Tables 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24—Section H give particulars of cases of infectious disease occurring during the year, and the mortality from the principal infective diseases.

*Scarlet Fever.* There were 572 cases and no death. The corresponding figures for 1964 were 636 cases and no death.

*Whooping Cough.* The number of cases (425) decreased by 145 when compared with the previous year. There was one death in 1965 compared with one in 1964.

*Diphtheria.* For the seventh year in succession there was no confirmed case.

*Measles.* The number of cases 10,532 showed an increase of 4,740. Two deaths were registered. The case rate was 11 per 1,000 population

*Pneumonia.* Notified cases decreased from 187 in 1964 to 135 in 1965. There were 659 deaths recorded.

*Meningococcal Infection.* During the year there were 8 cases and 3 deaths. In 1964 the figures were 15 cases and 2 deaths.

*Acute Poliomyelitis.* One case (Paralytic) was recorded during the year compared with one (non-paralytic) in 1964.

*Acute Encephalitis.* Seven cases were notified compared with two in the previous year.

*Dysentery.* A total of 332 cases occurred, an increase of 12 cases compared with the previous year.

*Enteric or Typhoid Fever.* Three cases were recorded during the year compared with none in 1964. No death occurred in 1964 or 1965.

*Paratyphoid Fever.* In 1964 there were 7 cases compared with 2 this year. No death was recorded in either year.

*Food Poisoning.* During the year 68 confirmed cases were recorded compared with 112 in the previous year.

*Influenza.* The number of deaths registered was 34, equal to a death-rate of 0.03 per 1,000 population compared with 25 deaths and a death-rate of 0.03 in 1964.

*Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) :—*Deaths registered (13) and the death-rate (0.013 per 1,000 population) were more than last year when 9 deaths occurred giving a death-rate of 0.009. The rate per 1,000 live births was 0.74 compared with 0.39 in 1964.

*Puerperal Pyrexia.* During the year there were 61 confirmed cases of puerperal pyrexia, compared with 80 cases in 1964. No death was registered from puerperal sepsis.

According to information received 56 cases had hospital in-patient treatment.

*Ophthalmia Neonatorum.* There were three cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year.

## SECTION D—NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

### WELFARE SERVICES

#### I. WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED.

##### (a) *Register.*

At the end of the year there were 1,223 males and 1,020 females on the register of physically handicapped. This shows an increase of 341 during the last year. These physically handicapped persons were referred by hospitals, general practitioners, other staff of the health and welfare department, while the remaining cases came from various other statutory and voluntary social agencies, patients' friends and in some cases from the patients themselves.

##### (b) *Welfare Work for the Physically Handicapped.*

The Senior Executive Social Worker continued to supervise the work of social workers and also that of the home teachers of the blind. During the year a senior social worker and four trainee social workers were appointed, while the number of general social workers employed remained at ten. Authority has been given for appointing further senior social workers. Arrangements were made during the year for social workers to be based at offices in seven different parts of the county.

The kind of help given to physically handicapped persons has varied widely. House alterations have been arranged and financed in co-operation with district councils, while a wide variety of aids for handicapped persons have been supplied. Other patients who have not needed material help have been given support by the social workers in facing their personal and family problems. There is also a scheme whereby Local Housing Authorities may obtain grants from the County Council towards the provision of houses specifically designed for physically handicapped persons.

##### (c) *Holiday Scheme for Physically Handicapped.*

With the agreement of the Education Committee, the Health Committee were able to sponsor a further holiday scheme for physically handicapped persons at Walworth Castle, a special residential school, during the period 30th July to 27th August. Ninety-nine handicapped persons had the advantage of a holiday at Walworth during this four week period. The majority of the handicapped persons were conveyed to Walworth Castle by ambulance, the remainder finding their own way. The British Red Cross Society carried out the day to day administration, providing the staff for the project, and the venture was a great success. The British Red Cross are again to be congratulated on their magnificent effort.

##### (d) *Occupational and Diversional Therapy.*

Two more occupational therapists were appointed during the year, making a total of three employed by the Health Committee. They visit handicapped persons in their homes in order to train them and assist them in various crafts. Assistance is also given by craft instructors who attend meetings of clubs for physically handicapped.

##### (e) *Car Badges for Disabled.*

At the end of the year 233 car badges were in use by disabled drivers to enable them to obtain parking privileges. New applications for badges are made at the expiry of the disabled person's driving licence or at the time a new vehicle is obtained.

(f) *Voluntary Organisations.*

The County Council has worked in co-operation with the Durham County Association for the Physically Handicapped and during the year made a further grant to help them in their work. The number of social clubs for physically handicapped persons sponsored by the County Association has increased during the year by two, to make a total of 19. These clubs continue to be invaluable as meeting places for physically handicapped persons, where they can take part in social, as well as handicraft activities.

Eleven young people attend the day work centre at the Percy Hedley School for Spastics of whom eight are resident in the Chipchase Hostel.

The Training and Work Centre administered by the Sunderland and District Spastics' Society (a voluntary organisation) had, at the end of the year, five of our adult spastics who were unable to obtain employment on account of their disability. Transport by taxi was provided for two spastics who would otherwise have been unable to attend the Centre, the cost of this transport being accepted by the County Council.

(g) *Residential Accommodation for Physically Handicapped.*

Residential accommodation is provided for 45 physically handicapped persons at homes outside the County, run by voluntary organisations.

## II. WELFARE OF THE BLIND AND PARTIALLY SIGHTED.

(a) *Register and Registration of Blind Persons.*

The number of blind persons on the County Council's register on the 31st December was 1,832, 20 more than at the end of 1964.

*Blind population according to age and sex.*

	1 & under	2- 4	5- 10	11- 15	16- 20	21- 29	30- 39	40- 49	50- 59	60- 64	65- 69	70- 79	80 & over	Total
Male ...	1	—	11	12	10	25	45	82	123	67	80	185	170	811
Female ...	—	5	9	7	7	11	27	57	95	86	94	308	315	1,021
Total ...	1	5	20	19	17	36	72	139	218	153	174	493	485	1,832

During the year the names of 269 blind persons were added to the register including 23 blind persons transferred into the County from other areas. Following surgical treatment, sight was restored to four persons previously registered as blind, all of whom were certified neither blind nor partially sighted. During the period under review 245 blind persons died or left the county area.

The eight part-time ophthalmologists appointed by the County Council examined 374 cases referred to them while in addition seven forms B.D. 8 were submitted by other ophthalmologists. These 381 cases are classified as follows :—

First Examination :—

No. certified blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194
No. certified partially sighted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
No. certified not blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40



Re-examinations :—

No. certified blind (4 already certified)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
No. certified partially sighted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
No. certified not blind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10

No case of retrolental fibroplasia was reported during the year.

(b) *Register of Partially Sighted.*

The number of partially sighted cases on the register at the 31st December was 375, the sex and age classification being :—

	0-1	2-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	Total.
Male ... ..	—	—	25	17	32	21	66	161
Female ... ..	—	—	19	9	30	18	138	214
Total ... ..	—	—	44	26	62	39	204	375

In all cases of cataract, glaucoma, or any other disability a letter is addressed to the patient's private doctor informing him of the findings and the recommendations of the ophthalmologist. At the same time an offer is made for the case to be referred to the ophthalmology department of the nearest hospital, subsequent progress being notified to the medical practitioner as and when it becomes known to this department. In the majority of cases the medical practitioners avail themselves of this offer, and the arrangements have been found to work satisfactorily.

*High Myopia.* It has been the practice for many years for the school health service to notify the Health Department of all school leavers suffering from high myopia who are not registered blind or partially sighted persons. These cases are followed up by health visitors to ensure that the children continue to wear suitable spectacles and obtain replacements where necessary. Advice and assistance is given regarding suitable employment.

(c) *Employment.*

The following information relates to trained blind persons in employment at the end of the year :—

	<i>Institution Workers.</i>	<i>Home Workers.</i>
Royal Institution for the Blind, Sunderland	38	2
Cleveland & South Durham Institute for the Blind, Middlesbrough	18	2
Hartlepool Workshops for the Blind, West Hartlepool	5	—
National Library for the Blind, Braille Copyists	—	2
Catholic Blind Institute, Liverpool	1	—

On the 31st December the number of trained but unemployed blind persons was 10.

(d) *Home Teaching Service.*

There are 15 qualified home teachers for the blind, of whom three are registered blind persons. During the year a further trainee home teacher was appointed. It is hoped, after a period of satisfactory training, to second trainees to the one year course arranged by the North Regional Association for the Blind, Leeds, with a view to them becoming qualified.



These members of the staff visit blind and partially sighted persons, teaching braille and moon type when required and acting as general social workers for all blind and partially sighted persons on the register. Five of the home teachers hold classes for the teaching of handicrafts, while the remaining home teachers provide tuition in handicrafts in the homes when required.

(e) *Social Centres.*

Seven centres are established and operating in the County with the co-operation of the voluntary agencies. Home teachers visit the centres and provide help and guidance when necessary.

(f) *Placement Service.*

By arrangement with the Ministry of Labour, use has been made of their Placement Officer in finding and placing suitable persons in open industry.

(g) *Holidays.*

The Health Committee provided a week's holiday at Bridlington for 15 deaf blind persons, together with their attendants. The detailed arrangements for this holiday were made by the North Regional Association for the Blind.

(h) *Homes for the Blind.*

At the end of the year there were 37 blind persons in homes for the blind, 30 of these being residents in Palatine House, Durham, the County Council hostel for the blind. The remaining seven lived in homes outside the County.

(i) *Talking Book Machines.*

In June the Health Committee agreed to be responsible for the payment of annual rentals in respect of the loan of talking book machines of blind persons.

(j) *Doorbell Devices for the Deaf-Blind.*

Towards the end of the year arrangements were being made for the installation of doorbell devices in the homes of four deaf-blind persons to enable them to be aware of a visitor ringing the doorbell.

### III. WELFARE OF THE DEAF.

The County Council scheme under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act approved by the Minister on the 27th September, 1952, operates throughout the county. Most of the work is carried out on an agency agreement by the Northumberland and Durham Mission to the Deaf and Dumb for the northern part of the county and the South Durham and North Yorkshire Association for the Deaf for the southern part of the county. Welfare officers visit and look after general welfare of registered persons. Five hard of hearing clubs operate throughout the county to which the County Council make a grant for administration, maintenance charges and equipment. At the end of the year the number of persons registered as deaf or hard of hearing was 882 classified as follows :—

				<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Under 16 years	...	...	...	42	64	106
16-64 years	...	...	...	339	263	602
65 years and over	...	...	...	84	90	174
Total	...	...	...	<u>465</u>	<u>417</u>	<u>882</u>

At the end of December 56 school children (26 boys and 30 girls) were attending residential schools for the deaf, outside the county area.

#### IV. WELFARE OF THE ELDERLY.

One of the results of improved medical and social services is that more people live longer and the deterioration associated with old age tends to be delayed. This deterioration in physical and/or mental faculties when it does occur frequently necessitates the deployment of a variety, or occasionally the whole range, of the authority's staff, employed to deal with the blind or partially sighted ; the deaf ; the physically handicapped ; the mentally disturbed ; the sick and the bed-ridden.

Over the years the elderly have been using an increasing proportion of the health and welfare services and this trend will obviously continue. During 1965, 60% of district nurses time, 8% of health visitors time and 87% of home helps were employed assisting old people in this county. At the end of December, 1965, in the administrative county there were approximately 102,650 persons over the age of 65 years and this number is expected to rise to 119,400 in 1971 and 131,800 in 1976.

The basic need of the elderly is for a home of their own where they can enjoy privacy and comfort with the social contacts which they desire.

Houses of suitable size and design are, therefore, particularly important, supplemented, where necessary, by welfare services including communal facilities, emergency bell systems, warden services, "meals on wheels" or "meals by neighbours" services, chiropody services, and adequate home nursing, home help and health visitor advisory services. Despite these services the time may still come when this support is insufficient and it is then that accommodation in a residential County Council hostel is needed. Here again the object must be to keep the elderly as happy as possible and out of hospital as long as possible.

During the year, to encourage the provision of communal facilities, wardens services etc., in association with houses for old people the County Council continued to make grants to district councils of a maximum of £30 per house per annum when such facilities are provided.

An expansion of home help and after-care service was necessary and greater financial assistance was given to schemes providing chiropody, meals on wheels, meals by neighbours and luncheon club services.

Continued support, financial and otherwise, was given to the Durham County and Tees-side Old People's Welfare Committee, a voluntary organisation which has been most successful in the sponsoring of clubs for old people and various social functions such as choir festivals.

The policy to provide more hostel accommodation with additional comprehensive facilities has been pursued.

#### V. FAMILY CASE WORK SERVICE—PROBLEM AND HOMELESS FAMILIES ETC.

1965 has again been a year of development with social workers adjusting themselves to working from area bases. Although there were no resignations and only one new appointment made, a number of transfers of social workers was necessary to absorb trainee social workers on their introduction to field work and to cater for the return of two social workers from training courses and for the secondment of a further social worker on an applied social studies course.

The threat of homelessness, which presents such a profound problem affecting the whole security of a family, is one of the exacting situations with which the social workers have to deal. Most evictions result from rent arrears—usually persistent rent arrears. This final sanction invariably being preceded by several warnings. The Rent Act of 1965 has given added protection to tenants in privately owned property but, as most notifications of possible eviction came from district councils, the effect of the Rent Act had had little impact—council house tenants not being covered by the provisions of the Act. Early warning of families in difficulties, by housing officers of district councils is therefore greatly appreciated. There will, however, always be a number of families who frustrate or defy efforts made to help them. In terms of actual evictions this number is, fortunately, relatively small, 16 compared with 395 possible evictions.



The task of rehabilitating families rendered homeless is even more exacting than the attempted prevention of eviction. As an extension of the existing social work service a family rehabilitation unit came into operation, at Birtley, in November, starting with a nucleus of three families. Obviously short-term, dramatic results cannot be expected of this new venture and it will take several months, if not years, to evaluate the use of this unit.

#### *Duties in Relation to Section I of the Children and Young Persons Act 1963.*

Since the 1st April, 1964, when a Senior Family Welfare Officer commenced duty to co-ordinate social work with problem families in terms of prevention and rehabilitation, there has been consolidation and progress in this challenging work. Close liaison has continued to be maintained between the statutory and voluntary agencies and frequent area family case conferences have been held throughout the Administrative County area, including the excepted districts of Easington R.D. and Stockton M.B. These conferences continued to be held under the Chairmanship of the Assistant County Medical Officers. The family case conferences have a dual function of bringing to the notice of the various statutory and voluntary agencies problem families or families experiencing difficulties and in danger of breaking up ; secondly, the conferences afford field-workers the opportunity of becoming acquainted and, therefore, improving liaison at field-level and consolidating relationships and understanding of the difficulties involved in this work.

Statistical returns for the year ended 31st December show that 6,684 families were notified to officers of the Health Department as being in need of advice or assistance, an increase of 3.9% over the period 1st April to 31st December, 1964. The system of early warning of notification of families likely to break down continues to work excellently due to the full co-operation, mainly of housing managers and health visitors as well as the officers attending the family case conferences.

Local authorities are authorised under Section I of the Act to provide financial and material assistance to families in an effort to prevent the break-up of the family and to reduce the need to receive children into care and authority was given to expend up to £25 in emergency on any particular family in need, additional expenditure being subject to the prior approval of the Chairman of the Health Committee. In this way, assistance was given on 28 occasions during the year and it was again found that bedding was the most common need. Assistance was also given to 25 families in the form of furniture which had been given by private persons, or which had been written off as of no further use by the County Council. In addition, officers obtained financial assistance from other sources in 99 cases and material assistance in 550. This is again evidence of the good-will of other agencies and in particular the W.V.S. have proved most helpful in supplying household effects and clothing.

The total case load of families under supervision by officers of the Health Department on the 31st December was 1,161. Not all of these families were necessarily on the verge of break-up, but all were considered to be in danger of developing more serious problems if there was no form of supervision. In addition, there were 30 families under supervision which had either been in temporary accommodation or at some time the members of the family had been separated for various reasons and in these cases more intensive supervision was undertaken to rehabilitate the family and to help establish the family as a unit.

#### VI. TEMPORARY ACCOMMODATION (NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—SECTION 21(b)).

##### *(a) Present position.*

Continued use was made of the Cottage Homes at Houghton-le-Spring for families requiring temporary accommodation.

Initial adaptations to Lambton House and the former Birtley Nursery (named Lambton Grove) were completed during the year and the Superintendent and Matron commenced duty on 20th September, 1965. The first family was admitted to Lambton Grove on 9th December, 1965. Two families were subsequently transferred from the Cottage Homes, Houghton-le-Spring.

At Lambton House, emergency accommodation can be provided for three families. Up to the end of the year only one family had been admitted thereto. They remained for two days and were subsequently transferred to Lambton Grove for rehabilitation.

Further adaptations are considered necessary at Lambton Grove to provide a comprehensive rehabilitative service and pending such alterations, only part of the premises have been brought into use.

In view of the increased accommodation available, it is now possible to preserve the family unit by admitting husbands to temporary accommodation.

At the end of the year, the number of persons in temporary accommodation was as follows :—

Name of Unit.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Cottage Homes, Houghton-le-Spring	4	11	15
Lambton Grove     ...     ...     ...	6	12	18
Total     ...     ...     ...     ...	10	23	33

This compares with 5 adults and 25 children at the end of 1964.

*(b) Future Developments.*

Efforts to secure premises to replace the Cottages Homes, Houghton-le-Spring when they are surrendered for road improvements have not been successful, but the possibility of adapting Heath House which will not be wholly affected by the road improvements is being considered.

## VII. HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION FOR THOSE NEEDING CARE AND ATTENTION (NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948, SECTION 21).

*(a) Present Position.*

Since the coming into operation of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the County Council have built 16 new residential homes. Included in this number is Palatine House, Durham, which provides specially for the needs of persons who are blind or partially sighted.

Between 1950 and 1956 in an endeavour to meet an urgent need and overcome building and financial difficulties, the County Council purchased eight properties which were suitable for adaptation as residential homes.

During the year homes at Stockton (45 beds) and Ryton (45 beds) were opened and the number of beds in Cambridge House, Barnard Castle, was reduced to 76.

Adaptations to No. 13 The Cliff, Seaton Carew (adjacent to Glencliffe Hostel) were completed during the year for its use as a holiday and short stay home and during the period 24th July to 31st December, 1965, 37 persons were accommodated in this home, the period of stay ranging from two to eleven weeks.

At the end of the year hostels were under construction at Birtley and Hebburn, (each of which include frail ambulant wings of 15 beds) and it is anticipated that they will come into use during 1966. Work will commence during 1966 on further hostels at Lanchester, Durham, Hartlepool, Fishburn, Houghton-le-Spring and Brandon.



The total number of places provided directly by the County Council at the end of the year was 1,179, which, together with 123 beds in transferred hospital accommodation, makes a total of 1,302 and represents an increase of 99 in the number of places available compared with the end of 1964. These places are distributed as follows :—

In Homes controlled by the Welfare Sub-Committee

<i>Residential Accommodation. Beds Provided.</i>				<i>Residential Accommodation. Beds Provided.</i>			
Cambridge House, Barnard Castle	...	76		Holmfield, Crook	...	30	
Heath House, Houghton-le-Spring	...	103		St. Bede's, Jarrow	...	38	
Ivy House, Sedgfield...	...	76		Glenclyffe, Seaton Carew	...	37	
Seaton Holme, Easington	...	35		Stanfield, Stanley	...	38	
Weardale House, Stanhope	...	59		Palatine House, Durham	...	38	
Newtown House, Stanhope	...	30		Glenroyd House, Consett	...	38	
The Hermitage, Whickham	...	18		Mendip House, Chester-le-Street	...	38	
Parkside, Billingham	...	38		Boldon House, East Boldon	...	45	
Winton, Winlaton	...	38		Redhill House, Stockton	...	45	
Essyn House, Easington	...	40		Kepier House, Durham	...	45	
Dene House, Bishop Auckland	...	38		Millbank House, Seaham	...	38	
Shafto House, Newton Aycliffe	...	45		Derwentdale House, Ryton	...	45	
Grove Park, Barnard Castle	...	22		Wellburn House, Stockton	...	45	
Owton Fens, Greatham	...	21		Glenclyffe Holiday Home, Seaton Carew	20		

				<i>Residential Accommodation. Beds Provided.</i>			
In Hospitals transferred to the Regional Hospital Board on 5th July, 1948.				Chester-le-Street	...	31	
				Durham	...	36	
				Lanchester	...	56	
				Total	...	123	

				<i>Residential Accommodation. Beds Occupied.</i>			
In Homes controlled by :—				Darlington	...	4	
(a) Neighbouring County Borough Councils				Gateshead	...	12	
				South Shields...	...	2	
(b) Other Local Authorities	...	...	...	...	...	8	
In Special Homes...	...	...	...	...	...	22	
				Total	...	48	

The number of employees in the 27 premises directly controlled by the Health Committee was as follows :—

Superintendents	...	4
Matrons	...	23
Wardens	...	2
Other staff	...	408

The number of cases on the waiting list on the 31st December was 455 compared with 406 in 1964.

*Maintenance charges.*

The minimum charge to residents for maintenance in the County Council hostels at the end of the year was £3. 4s. 0d. per week while the maximum charges were £8. 4s. 0d. for residents in former Public Assistance Institutions, and £8. 11s. 6d. in other hostels.

*X-ray examinations.*

There is a relatively higher incidence of tuberculosis in the older age groups, and in order to detect any case which might benefit by treatment, and also to protect residents from possible infectious cases efforts are constantly made to ensure that all aged persons admitted to residential homes have their chests x-rayed before admission.

*(b) Future requirements.*

The amount of residential accommodation required for the elderly and others "in need of care and attention" is affected by the housing conditions ; the existence of warden services ; the degree of support forthcoming from families and neighbours and by the amount of residential accommodation provided privately and by voluntary organisations otherwise than as agents of the local authorities.

To provide the number of beds in hostel accommodation to meet the anticipated requirement by 1976, 2,014 additional places will be necessary.

## SECTION E—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND DRUGS

### 1. MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963.

These Regulations were amended by the Milk (Special Designation Amendment) Regulations, 1965, which came into effect on the 1st October and provide for a new special designation "Ultra Heat Treated" milk which has been processed by the ultra high temperature method i.e. heated to not less than 270° Fahrenheit for not less than one second. As with other heat treated milks the responsibility for controlling the processing and licensing of dealers to use the special designation is vested in the County Council.

At the end of the year there were five plants processing milk in the administrative county, all of which were authorised to use the special designation "Pasteurised" while one dairy holds an additional licence for the sterilising of milk. All plants are of modern design. Pasteurising units operate on the H.T.S.T. System and the sterilising plant includes Danks Tanks. The total quantity of milk treated is approximately 53,800 gallons per day. Regular inspections of these dairies are made and satisfactory standards maintained. In one dairy two new lines for washing, filling and capping bottles have been installed, together with automatic de-crating, re-crating and stacking. These lines each operate at speeds of up to 280 bottles per minute compared with speeds of 140 to 160 bottles per minute which at one time were normal and still continue in some of the dairies.

Misuse of milk bottles continues and the number of complaints of unsatisfactory bottles being delivered to consumers is generally the same as in previous years. Daily the dairies licensed by this Council wash and fill some 592,000 bottles.

Although the County is a specified area in which only milk of a special designation can be sold, exception is made as a last resort. Where no such supplies are available the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries issue a "Consent" licence enabling a retailer to dispense with the requirements of the order. During the year eight such consents were in operation. The amount of milk covered by these consents is very small and only serves the needs of people living in isolated houses.

Routine samples continued to be taken by County Health Department staff of milk delivered to schools, children's homes and nurseries. Twenty-four complaints have been received concerning the condition of churns or bottles of milk delivered to schools and the necessary action has been taken. As requested by the Ministry of Health, milk produced at hospital farms has been sampled in accordance with their scheduled requirements,

At the request of the Durham Hospital Management Committee, routine samples are taken of milk delivered to hospitals in their group.

Under the above regulations the County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority has the duty of licensing and supervising all dealers in milk, the number licensed being as follows :—

No. of current licences at 1.1.65	(i) 'B' Licences	...	...	...	21
	(ii) 'E' Licences	...	...	...	1,857
No. issued during the year	(i) 'B' Licences	...	...	...	Nil
	(ii) 'E' Licences	...	...	...	158
No. cancelled during the year	(i) 'B' Licences	...	...	...	Nil
	(ii) 'E' Licences	...	...	...	56
No. of current licences at end of year 1,980.					

Details of the results of all examinations of samples of milk are given in Table 25, Section H.

For some time it has been known that the arrangements for handling and storing milk of some dealers were unsatisfactory. It was not known to what extent this obtained, but on the appointment of the Assistant County Health Inspector in January, it was possible, for the first time, to make a full survey. A condition of a dealer's licence is that the arrangements for storing and handling must be satisfactory and as all licences held by dealers under the above regulations would become due for renewal on the 1st January, 1966, where contraventions existed, dealers were asked to carry out any necessary remedial measures before this date otherwise it would not be possible to recommend the renewal of the licence. To this end some 894 inspections have been made, and it has been encouraging to find that informal action has resulted in new and improved milk stores being provided in 123 cases, and include the provision of 45 cold storage units. Although 5 applications for renewal were being held in abeyance at the end of the year, this was due to work



of improvement having been unavoidably delayed, and it is not anticipated that resort to formal action will be necessary.

The policy of relating routine sampling to the quantity of milk sold by the various dealers has continued, to avoid as far as possible duplication, but at the same time to spread the work over the areas of the various County districts. Each local authority is furnished with a monthly report of all samples taken within its area.

The six samples that failed the phosphatase test were isolated cases, and investigations gave no indication of the cause of the failures. Where a sample failed the methylene blue test, an investigation was made, appropriate advice given and a repeat sample taken. If a repeat sample of untreated milk from a producer/retailer failed the test the Divisional Milk Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was informed.

Sampling of untreated milk for antibiotics has continued in keeping with previous procedure of concentrating on untreated milk on retail sale. 424 samples of untreated milk have been submitted to the Public Health Laboratories for antibiotic examination, nine of which contained antibiotics in excess of the accepted figure. Appropriate action was taken in each case.

## 2. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955. SECTION 31.

Samples of milk are being obtained for biological examination. The results of 424 samples have been received and are shown in Table 25. The 13 positive results refer to samples of untreated milk which on examination showed *Brucella Abortus* to be present. They represent 9 cases and were obtained from 7 producer/retailers. In one case, the milk was produced on a farm outside the County, and action taken at the source resulted in the sale of this milk ceasing within the County. One producer immediately ceased retailing untreated milk and changed to pasteurised. In the other seven cases as the positive results were obtained from guinea pig inoculation, generally from samples taken some eight weeks previously, and because of the herd history, and in particular the movement of animals into or out of the herd during this time, it was agreed with officials of the Health Department of the local authorities concerned and the producer, that herd testing be carried out immediately in co-operation with the producer's veterinary officer. This resulted in positive and suspicious animals being withdrawn from the herd as speedily as possible, when routine testing continued.

One known case of undulant fever occurred during the year, the infection being traced to a producer/retailer with a small herd. Retailing of untreated milk ceased immediately.

An increasing interest is being shown by producer/retailers throughout the County in *Brucella Abortus* and its effects, and an increasing number of the larger producers have regular routine testing of the herd carried out by their veterinary officer. Positive and suspicious animals are isolated and their milk sent for pasteurising, or the animals may be sent for slaughter or sold in the open market. The action taken often depends on cattle prices available at the time. Although a brucellosis eradication scheme is under consideration, it must be some years before it can become effective, and in the meantime the only method of preventing undulant fever in human beings is the compulsory heat treatment of all milk supplies. It may be difficult, or impractical, to supply heat treated milk to all areas of the County, but where this is so, untreated milk could be made available on Consent Licences, similar to those at present issued by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of non-designated milk. This would mean that the present practice of large quantities of untreated milk being sold in many areas, alongside processed milk, would cease, and sampling by health authorities could then be concentrated on the greatly reduced number of suppliers of untreated milk, in sparsely populated areas.

The Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures reported that eight samples of milk from seven suppliers were found to be either deficient in milk fat or showed evidence of added water. It was decided that three cases were suitable to take before the Justices, two cases were referred to the National Agricultural Advisory Service, and two offenders received warning letters.



# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT

The following statement shows the results of examinations carried out by the County Analyst during the year :—

								<i>No. of samples.</i>	<i>No. adulterated.</i>	<i>% adulterated.</i>
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,370	14	1.0
Other foods and drugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,317	94	4.1
								3,687	108	2.9
Appeal to cow samples	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Milk below presumptive standard but genuine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	129

## SECTION F—ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

### I. (a) *Bacteriological Laboratory Facilities.*

The Medical Research Council, acting on behalf of the Ministry of Health, continues to be responsible for the administration of the public health laboratory service.

The laboratories situated at the General Hospital, Newcastle upon Tyne, Havelock Hospital, Sunderland, General Hospital, Middlesbrough and the Friarage Hospital, Northallerton, undertake examinations for the administrative county area.

### (b) *Water Supplies.*

Piped water is supplied to the various parts of the administrative county area by the following water undertakers :—

Tees Valley & Cleveland Water Company.

Durham County Water Board.

Sunderland and South Shields Water Company.

Newcastle and Gateshead Water Company.

Hartlepool Water Company.

Only small isolated rural areas rely on local wells or springs.

Normal extensions of mains to housing estates and industry continue in all areas while work also proceeds in improving service reservoirs, treatment plants, etc.

The increased demand for water both for domestic and industrial use in the area continues. Work has proceeded steadily on the proposed Derwent Valley reservoir scheme and filling of the reservoir commenced in October. The necessary pipe lines, sedimentation and treatment tanks are being provided and the scheme should be operational in the near future, ensuring an adequate supply for the Northern and Central areas of the County. The demand for increased supplies in the industrial area of Tees-side continues as before. The Balderhead Reservoir was officially opened in September and the possibility of a further reservoir at Cow Green is being actively pursued. Even so, the demands from industry in this area are such that further extraction of water from the River Tees, is under consideration, with a proposal to construct a new weir at Croft.

Copies of results of analysis of water samples taken by local authorities are sent to the county health department and, where necessary, further investigations are carried out. Of 754 samples taken, 122 were classified as unsatisfactory. These unsatisfactory samples were generally from individual spring or well supplies to isolated farms or dwellings and in a number of instances were repeat samples of those reported in previous years. Routine samples of supplies to schools, kitchens, dairies and similar establishments continue to be taken by officers of the department and have proved generally satisfactory. Where adverse reports were received they came from local supplies subject to variation in quality and quantity due to extreme weather changes.

Schemes providing improved or new water supplies to certain areas have been submitted for consideration. Investigations have been carried out in each case and appropriate recommendations made.

### *Fluoridation of Water Supplies.*

The County Council have agreed in principle to the making of arrangements with local water undertakers for the addition of fluoride to water supplies which are deficient naturally in this respect as a means of reducing the incidence of dental decay especially in young children. Those living in the Hartlepool area have, of course, been drinking water containing a fairly high natural concentration of fluoride for a great number of years.

Unfortunately it has not been possible to get the unanimous approval of all the other local health authorities obtaining their water supplies from the same undertakers, but the matter is still being pursued by the County Council.

## II. (a) *Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944-61.*

During the year the County Council continued to make grants towards the cost of approved schemes for the provision of piped water supplies and main drainage in the rural areas of the County.

In connection with Section 2(1) of the above Acts, a number of schemes were under consideration, the following receiving contributions during the year :—

	<i>Estimated Cost. £</i>
(a) Darlington Rural District—Blackwell Sewerage Scheme ... ..	4,000
(b) Durham Rural District—George Street and Churchill Terrace, Sherburn Hill— Proposed Sewer ... ..	1,717
(c) Lanchester Rural District—Extension of Sewer, Esh Hill Top ... ..	5,351
(d) Weardale Rural District—Frosterley (South) Sewerage Scheme ... ..	10,290
(e) Durham County Water Board—Water Supply Scheme—Low Bishopley and White Kirkley ... ..	1,900

## (b) *Drainage, Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.*

Routine inspections of existing disposal works and those under construction continue to be made. A number of schemes to replace overloaded and defective works and to enable the continued development of housing and industrial estates have been submitted by local authorities for consideration. Investigations have been carried out in each case and appropriate recommendations made.

Tyneside Sewage Disposal—Consideration has been given to a draft Order of the proposed Tyneside Sewerage Order constituting a united district for the purpose of the reception and disposal of sewage. No observations were considered necessary.

Tees-side Sewage Disposal—The Joint Consultative Committee have engaged Consultants to carry out a detailed survey in the area and to report thereon. Although the survey has commenced the report is not anticipated for some time.

## III. HOUSING.

A statement as to the position of housing in the administrative County, compiled from information supplied by district councils, is given in Table 26—Section H.

### *Slum Clearance*

In February, local authorities were requested by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to make a final estimate of the number of houses considered to be unfit for human habitation in the first quarter of the year, regardless of the time which would be needed to clear them. The estimates show the total number of permanent dwellings in the administrative county to be 305,277 of which 16,175 are unfit.

During the year, 3,022 new houses were built by local authorities. At this rate of building it would seem that slum clearance should be nearing completion within four to five years. Unfortunately this does not reflect the true position for all new houses do not necessarily replace unfit houses, and furthermore some local authorities have negligible slum clearance problems. Consequently there are a few authorities, that at their present rate of building, will require periods in excess of 8 years to replace existing unfit houses, with two authorities requiring 15 years. Obviously the rate of building new houses to replace unfit houses should, in these cases, be greatly increased.

## IV. CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Table 27—Section H gives the number and type of convenience in each sanitary district at the end of 1965 together with information as to the conversions of ashpit privies and ash-closets into water-closets during the year.

## SECTION G. GENERAL

### I. NURSING HOMES.

During the year no application was made to the County Council under Section 194 of the Public Health Act, 1936, for the delegation of their powers to district councils. The following maternity and nursing homes registered by the County Council were periodically inspected :—

<i>Name and Address.</i>	<i>Description.</i>
Rosemount, 32, Bede Road, Barnard Castle ... ..	Maternity and general.
Percy House, Neville's Cross, Durham ... ..	Aged, infirm and border-line mental cases.
St. Cuthbert's Hospital, Rockcliffe Park, Hurworth-on-Tees, (annexe to Hospital of St. John of God, Scorton).	Chronic sick (males).
"Milford," North End, Durham ... ..	Aged and infirm.
"Ashbrook," St. John's Road, Neville's Cross, Durham ...	Aged and infirm.
"Wayside", West Boldon ... ..	Aged teachers and their dependants.

### II. NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS' REGULATIONS ACT, 1948.

(a) *Premises.* During the year, the following premises were registered as nurseries under the above Act :—

Community Centre, Front Street, Whickham.  
Grange School of Dancing, Silver Street, Durham.  
Mary and Bessie Youth Club, Winlaton.  
Stockton and Billingham Technical College.  
Dunston Hill Methodist Church, Dunston.  
Watergate Miners' Welfare Hall, Whickham.

(b) *Daily Minders.* The undermentioned were registered as daily minders during the year :

Mrs. M. de Souza, 10 Tamwell Close, Fairfield, Stockton.  
Mrs. L. N. Evenden, 14 Richmond Avenue, Bishop Auckland.  
Mrs. R. Nuttall, Fir Trees, Grange Road, Ryton.  
Mrs. L. M. Young, Reuben Glen, Laburnum Grove, Cleadon.  
Mrs. A. E. Welsh, 14 Clough Dene, Tantobie.  
Mrs. J. Tuer, 20 Broom Terrace, Whickham.  
Mrs. E. N. Richardson, 10 Southfield Terrace, Broom Lane, Whickham.  
Mrs. R. Greener and Mrs. S. M. Tyrer, 2 Burnopfield Road, Rowlands Gill.  
Mrs. M. Austin, 4 Glebe Drive, New Seaham.

### III. TEES-SIDE (MIDDLETON) AIRPORT.

The County Council assumed responsibility for the health control at the Tees-side (Middletton) Airport early in 1965. Arrangements were made for medical cover at the Airport in co-operation with three local general practitioners. These doctors have agreed to act as medical inspectors under the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962, and the Aliens Order, 1953, and they have been officially appointed by the Home Office. In addition, three senior members of my staff and myself have been appointed as medical inspectors.

With regard to the Public Health Airport Regulation, arrangements are made for one senior member of my medical staff to be available either in the office or at home on each occasion that aircraft from overseas are expected to land.

During 1965 nine Commonwealth citizens subject to control under the Commonwealth Immigrants Act, 1962 arrived at the Airport in addition to 79 aircraft carrying 640 aliens.





**SECTION H.**

**STATISTICAL TABLES**

TABLE 1.

POPULATION, BIRTH RATE, DEATH-RATE, ETC., WITHIN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM, 1965.

Districts.	Medical Officer of Health.	Area in Acres.	Registrar General's estimated Resident Population 1965.	Live Births.	Still Births.	Deaths.	Birth- rate.	Death- rate.	Death-rate from seven Principal Infective Diseases.	Infant Mortality- rate per 1,000 Births.	Phthisis Death- rate.	Total Tuber- culosis Death- rate.	Lung Diseases Death- rate.	Deaths occurring outside District included.	Deaths occurring within District excluded.
AREA No. 1.															
Blaydon U.D.	J. A. Dryden, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H., D.I.H.	9,235	31,220	568	13	366	18.2	12.0	0.03	23	0.16	0.16	1.18	198	28
Kyton U.D.	Do.	5,145	14,100	248	4	188	17.6	13.3	—	24	—	—	1.28	81	16
Whickham U.D.	Do.	6,074	26,990	527	10	242	19.5	9.0	0.04	9	—	—	1.11	84	174
AREA No. 2.															
Jarrow M.B.	H. C. Weir, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	1,697	26,450	497	8	315	18.8	11.9	—	12	0.08	0.08	1.36	108	13
Felling U.D.	Do.	3,259	38,710	692	16	398	17.9	10.3	0.05	26	0.03	0.03	1.08	226	5
Hebburn U.D.	Do.	1,554	25,070	525	12	234	20.9	9.3	0.08	23	0.12	0.12	1.24	103	16
AREA No. 3.															
Consett U.D.	R. Hill, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.	6,510	90,230	1,714	36	947	19.0	10.5	0.04	21	0.07	0.07	1.21	437	34
Stanley U.D.	Do.	10,042	37,700	667	13	443	17.7	11.8	—	22	0.06	0.06	1.09	93	415
Lanchester R.D.	Do.	12,659	45,210	742	16	568	16.4	12.6	—	18	0.04	0.07	1.46	329	6
		44,243	14,620	227	6	249	15.5	17.0	—	9	0.07	0.07	1.98	63	172
AREA No. 4.															
Chester-le-Street U.D.	J. L. Siddie, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	2,656	19,720	340	8	259	17.2	13.1	0.05	26	0.15	0.15	2.13	40	193
Chester-le-Street R.D.	Do.	22,223	44,310	779	15	456	17.6	10.3	—	21	0.05	0.05	1.02	243	8
AREA No. 5.															
Boldon U.D.	H. C. Weir, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	7,640	25,960	533	9	309	20.5	11.9	0.04	24	0.04	0.04	1.23	152	6
Hetton U.D.	P. A. Y. Narayanan, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.	4,551	17,260	249	4	203	14.4	11.8	—	8	0.12	0.12	1.68	109	2
Roughton-le-Spring U.D.	Do.	5,026	31,160	506	15	377	16.2	12.1	—	20	0.03	0.03	2.25	195	2
Seaham U.D.	J. W. A. Rodgers, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.	2,469	25,470	448	7	305	17.6	12.0	—	20	0.12	0.12	1.96	130	80
Washington U.D.	P. A. Y. Narayanan, M.B., B.S., D.T.M. & H., D.P.H.	5,758	19,760	359	5	219	18.2	11.1	—	17	0.05	0.10	1.47	89	3
Sunderland R.D.	Do.	6,734	29,810	554	14	352	18.6	11.8	—	20	0.13	0.13	1.41	97	376
AREA No. 6.															
Crook & Willington U.D.	G. A. Macgregor, M.D., D.P.H.	32,178	149,420	2,649	54	1,765	17.7	11.8	0.01	19	0.08	0.09	1.69	772	469
Tow Law U.D.	Do.	15,476	24,260	360	6	341	14.8	14.1	—	14	0.12	0.12	1.36	120	40
Weardale R.D.	Do.	477	2,860	36	2	43	12.6	15.0	—	28	—	—	1.40	18	—
		99,513	8,210	78	1	111	9.5	13.5	—	13	—	—	0.85	26	5
AREA No. 7.															
Durham M.B.	R. G. Drummond, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	115,466	35,330	474	9	495	13.4	14.0	—	15	0.07	0.07	1.25	164	45
Brandon & Byshottles U.D.	Do.	4,578	23,440	315	7	301	13.4	12.8	0.04	13	—	—	2.39	31	358
Durham R.D.	Do.	8,224	19,330	353	7	204	18.3	10.5	0.05	20	—	0.03	1.50	81	4
		34,068	36,810	693	9	389	18.8	10.6	—	16	0.03	0.03	1.25	161	10
AREA No. 8.															
Barnard Castle U.D.	A. S. M. Wilson, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.	46,870	79,580	1,361	23	894	17.1	11.2	0.03	16	0.01	0.01	1.65	273	372
Barnard Castle R.D.	Do.	559	5,410	101	2	92	18.7	17.0	—	10	—	—	1.66	23	36
		110,118	17,150	293	7	207	17.1	12.1	—	10	0.12	0.12	0.70	92	5
AREA No. 9.															
Bishop Auckland U.D.	J. M. Hegarty, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	110,677	22,560	394	9	299	17.5	13.3	—	10	0.09	0.09	0.93	115	41
Shildon U.D.	Do.	9,332	34,710	676	11	420	19.5	12.1	—	33	0.06	0.09	1.12	28	399
Spennymoor U.D.	Do.	4,827	13,910	261	2	159	18.8	11.4	0.05	27	0.07	0.14	0.43	83	3
		7,543	18,650	272	8	197	14.6	10.6	—	26	0.05	0.11	0.91	109	6
AREA No. 10.															
Hartlepool M.B.	L. R. Benham, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	21,702	67,270	1,209	21	776	18.0	11.5	0.01	30	0.06	0.10	0.92	220	408
Billingham U.D.	Do.	1,473	18,090	311	7	204	17.2	11.3	—	29	0.06	0.11	1.60	95	65
Durham R.D.	M. W. Rodgers, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.	7,855	34,340	680	17	281	19.8	8.2	0.03	21	0.06	0.06	1.05	162	12
Seaham R.D.	Do.	45,479	27,040	586	4	251	21.7	9.3	—	22	0.07	0.07	1.11	108	19
Stockton R.D.	L. R. Benham, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.	39,057	35,280	550	12	520	15.6	14.7	—	11	0.03	0.03	2.10	62	391
		40,614	13,080	221	—	115	16.9	8.8	—	32	—	—	0.99	51	7
Easington R.D.	J. W. A. Rodgers, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.	134,478	127,830	2,348	40	1,371	18.4	10.7	0.01	21	0.05	0.05	1.42	478	494
Stockton M.B.	H. J. Peters, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H., D.P.A.	34,653	85,550	1,647	22	956	19.3	11.2	0.02	22	0.08	0.08	2.02	349	152
		5,465	83,220	1,707	40	856	20.5	10.3	0.06	25	0.13	0.13	1.14	287	168
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY		620,276	974,860	17,601	339	11,130	18.1	11.4	0.02	21	0.07	0.08	1.41	4,226	3,195



TABLE 2.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

COMPARISON OF DEATHS IN CERTAIN AGE GROUPS, 1900-1965.

Year.	Death Rate.	Percentage of Total Deaths.						
		Under 1 year.	1-14 years.	15-24 years.	25-44 years.	45-64 years.	65-74 years.	75 years and over.
1900	18.6	32.0	17.7	5.5	—	—	—	—
					26.9		17.9	
1910	14.3	29.1	16.6	5.2	—	—	—	—
					28.2		20.9	
1920	11.5	25.4	15.6	5.1	11.7	18.5	—	—
					30.2		23.7	
1930	11.2	13.7	10.6	5.3	11.7	23.6	—	—
					35.3		35.1	
1940	13.1	8.4	4.9	3.9	10.0	26.3	24.4	22.1
					36.3		46.5	
1950	11.8	6.1	1.9	1.6	6.3	23.8	27.7	32.6
					30.1		60.3	
1960	11.5	4.5	1.1	0.8	3.9	25.0	26.8	37.9
					28.9		64.7	
1965	11.4	3.3	1.0	0.9	3.8	24.7	28.1	38.2
					28.5		66.3	

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM.—CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS AS SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, 1965.

•Including Municipal Boroughs of Durham, Hartlepool, Jarrow and Stockton.

TABLE 4.

Comparative Vital Statistics, Administrative County of Durham and England and Wales, 1965.

	Rates per 1,000 Population.										Rates per 1,000 Live Births.		Rates per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births.
	Live Births	Still Births	DEATHS.								DEATHS		Maternal Mortality.
			All Causes	Typhoid and Para-Typhoid	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Tuberculosis	Influenza	Acute Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia	Under one year—all causes	Enteritis and Diarrhoea Under 2 years	
DURHAM COUNTY ...	18.1	0.35	11.4	—	0.001	—	0.08	0.03	—	0.68	20.6	0.74	0.22
*ENGLAND and WALES	18.0	0.29	11.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.76	19.0	†	0.25

\* Provisional.

† Not available.

TABLE 5.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND INFANT MORTALITY STATISTICS, 1956-1965.

Year.	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Infant Mortality Rate.	Perinatal Mortality Rate.	Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate. 1 week—1 year.
1956	16,428	451	27	40.1	15.9	11.3
1957	17,063	462	27	39.8	14.9	11.9
1958	17,414	443	25	37.8	14.9	10.3
1959	16,976	453	27	39.1	16.0	10.5
1960	17,622	488	28	40.1	17.0	10.4
1961	17,411	407	23	35.7	13.8	9.3
1962	17,910	467	26	35.7	16.4	9.5
1963	17,639	396	22	32.4	13.5	8.8
1964	17,726	406	23	33.5	13.8	8.8
1965	17,601	362	21	30.7	12.0	8.4



TABLE 6.

## VITAL STATISTICS 1945-1965.

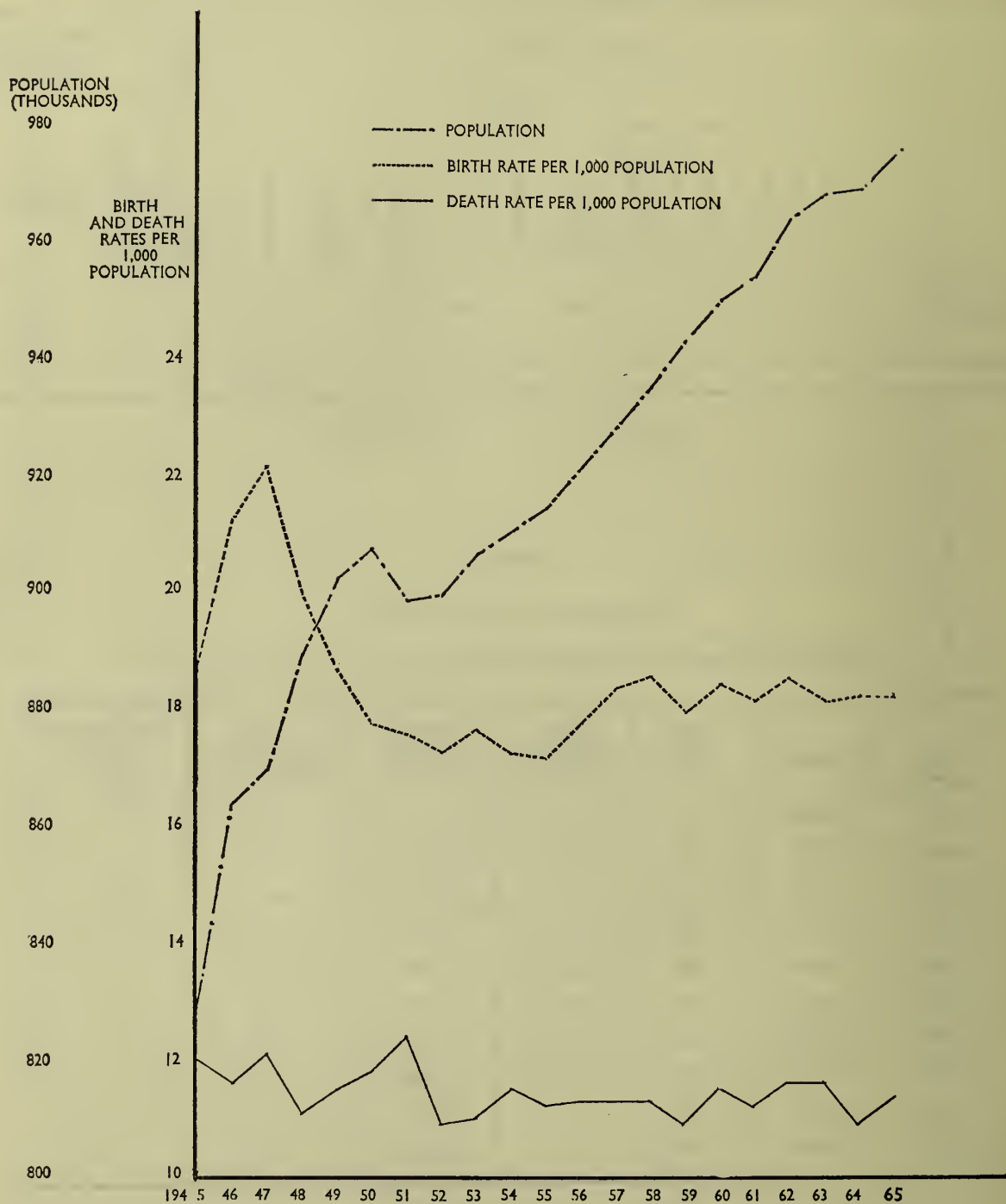


TABLE 7.

## HOME NURSING STATISTICS.

Year.	Staff.		General Medical.		General Surgical.		Infectious Diseases.		Tuberculosis.		Maternal Complications.		Others.		Total.	
	Whole-time	Part-time	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
1964	118	26	12,027	314,772	3,777	83,713	7	80	475	31,487	143	1,724	—	6,637	16,429	438,413
1965	121	28	12,084	314,700	3,805	85,824	21	251	399	27,539	190	2,415	—	7,307	16,499	438,036

Year.	Patients included in above Table who were 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year.		Children included in above Table who were under 5 at the time of the first visit during the year.		Patients included in above Table who have had more than 24 visits during the year.	
	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
1964	7,726	247,280	871	6,265	4,339	299,119
1965	7,835	254,859	690	5,498	4,230	284,132

TABLE 8.

## ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

Number of Persons Vaccinated or Re-vaccinated against Smallpox for which records were received during the year 1965.

District.	VACCINATED Age at date of Vaccination.						RE-VACCINATED Age at date of Re-vaccination.					
	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
<i>Area No. 1.</i>												
Blaydon U.D. ...	29	149	32	7	6	223	—	—	—	—	7	—
Ryton U.D. ...	9	91	11	—	1	112	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whickham U.D. ...	13	191	10	3	9	226	—	—	—	3	22	2
<i>Area No. 2.</i>												
Jarrow M.B. ...	35	100	17	3	7	162	—	—	1	5	3	—
Felling U.D. ...	40	162	34	7	3	246	—	—	—	2	4	—
Hebburn U.D. ...	48	119	21	10	3	201	—	—	1	2	—	—
<i>Area No. 3.</i>												
Consett U.D. ...	16	192	31	6	5	250	—	—	1	4	10	1
Stanley U.D. ...	31	228	22	10	22	313	—	—	1	2	19	2
Lanchester R.D. ...	10	63	9	2	4	88	—	—	—	1	4	—
<i>Area No. 4.</i>												
Chester-le-Street U.D.	36	122	7	11	9	185	—	—	—	6	25	3
Chester-le-Street R.D.	34	182	25	5	10	256	—	—	—	3	18	2
<i>Area No. 5.</i>												
Boldon U.D. ...	34	194	30	4	—	262	—	—	—	7	21	2
Hetton U.D. ...	5	15	2	3	10	35	—	—	—	—	3	—
Houghton-le-Spring U.D.	8	115	12	2	8	145	—	—	—	1	2	—
Seaham U.D. ...	25	92	9	4	5	135	—	—	—	1	6	—
Washington U.D. ...	32	91	11	—	—	134	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sunderland R.D. ...	37	137	14	7	1	196	—	—	1	1	1	—
<i>Area No. 6.</i>												
Crook & Willington U.D.	15	78	29	2	2	126	—	—	—	1	5	—
Tow Law U.D. ...	1	11	—	2	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weardale R.D. ...	11	28	1	19	1	60	—	—	—	1	1	—
<i>Area No. 7.</i>												
Durham M.B. ...	21	72	7	1	7	108	—	—	1	2	37	4
Brandon & Byshottles U.D. ...	12	67	14	4	3	100	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham R.D. ...	48	225	25	4	4	306	—	—	—	2	4	—
<i>Area No. 8.</i>												
Barnard Castle U.D. ...	6	7	3	—	—	16	—	—	—	8	—	—
Barnard Castle R.D. ...	9	40	20	6	7	82	—	—	9	14	8	3
<i>Area No. 9.</i>												
Bishop Auckland U.D.	20	154	22	28	20	244	—	—	1	10	38	4
Shildon U.D. ...	1	44	6	3	4	58	—	—	—	1	4	—
Spennymoor U.D. ...	9	62	11	2	13	97	—	—	—	—	7	—
<i>Area No. 10.</i>												
Hartlepool M.B. ...	12	25	9	2	4	52	—	—	—	—	—	—
Billingham U.D. ...	31	142	26	2	12	213	—	—	—	1	1	—
Darlington R.D. ...	25	68	29	4	7	133	—	—	1	12	7	2
Sedgefield R.D. ...	10	148	18	—	4	180	—	—	—	—	5	—
Stockton R.D. ...	8	67	8	—	1	84	—	—	—	—	2	—
<i>Easington R.D.</i> ...	238	109	39	14	21	421	—	—	1	2	21	2
<i>Stockton M.B.</i> ...	101	449	150	24	10	734	—	—	10	—	—	—
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	1,020	4,039	714	201	223	6,197	—	—	28	92	285	40

TABLE 9.

## POLIOMYELITIS, DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS IMMUNISATION

No. of persons immunised against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus for which records were received during the year ended 31st December, 1965

Type of Vaccine or Dose	Completed Primary Courses					Total	Others Under Age 16	Reinforcing Doses					Total	Others Under Age 16	Total
	Year of Birth							Year of Birth							
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61			1965	1964	1963	1962	1958-61			
Quadruple DTPP ... ..	87	215	85	36	19	446	4		15	60	21	74	21	191	
Triple DTP ... ..	4,629	6,620	662	277	431	12,697	78		808	2,095	461	2,219	150	5,742	
Diphtheria/Pertussis ... ..	—	2	—	1	4	13	6		—	—	—	74	1	75	
Diphtheria/Tetanus ... ..	19	70	53	53	1,302	1,870	373		50	158	67	2,675	1,050	4,000	
Diphtheria ... ..	—	2	1	1	11	29	14		—	2	3	1,516	49	1,570	
Pertussis ... ..	—	—	—	—	3	4	1		—	—	—	1	—	1	
Tetanus ... ..	1	—	3	2	765	1,071	300		—	—	2	164	64	230	
Salk ... ..	23	64	38	18	48	205	14		17	23	20	91	36	187	
Sabin (Oral) ... ..	2,199	8,884	1,860	1,250	3,759	19,529	1,577		193	419	445	12,977	6,921	20,979	
TOTALS Diphtheria ... ..	4,735	6,909	801	368	1,767	15,055	475		873	2,315	552	6,558	1,271	11,578	
Whooping Cough ... ..	4,716	6,837	747	314	457	13,160	89		823	2,155	482	2,368	172	6,009	
Tetanus ... ..	4,736	6,905	803	368	2,517	16,084	755		873	2,313	551	5,132	1,285	10,163	
Poliomyelitis ... ..	2,309	9,163	1,983	1,304	3,826	20,180	1,595		225	502	486	13,142	6,978	21,357	



TABLE 10.

## ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM.

## AMBULANCE SERVICE—STATISTICS, 1948-65.

Year	No. of Journeys	OUT-PATIENTS ONLY			GENERAL SERVICE†			EMERGENCY SERVICE			TOTALS GENERAL AND EMERGENCY CASES			Total Mileage	Ambu- lances	Men
		Stretcher cases	Sitting cases	Total	Stretcher cases	Sitting cases	Total	Stretcher cases	Sitting cases	Total	Stretcher cases	Sitting cases	Total			
*1948	22,989	3,280	17,846	21,126	15,259	23,762	39,021	1,277	—	1,277	16,536	23,762	40,298	552,486	72	118
1949	61,906	7,395	63,463	70,858	29,609	84,995	114,604	2,321	1,428	3,749	31,930	86,423	118,353	1,501,047	92	248
1950	79,896	10,635	89,624	100,259	34,032	120,982	155,014	2,269	2,008	4,277	36,301	122,990	159,291	1,979,681	86	268
†1951	86,429	13,697	128,320	142,017	34,833	163,807	198,640	5,737	5,635	11,372	40,570	169,442	210,012	2,129,585	99	270
†1952	90,243	19,587	199,937	219,524	35,954	239,672	275,626	11,044	6,778	17,822	46,998	246,450	293,448	2,268,166	93	271
1953	92,329	18,527	197,915	216,442	34,374	240,721	275,095	12,322	7,373	19,695	46,696	248,094	294,790	2,286,856	91	272
1954	93,135	19,267	196,621	215,888	35,221	241,757	276,978	14,357	7,277	21,634	49,578	249,034	298,612	2,253,087	100	281
1955	90,796	18,220	208,783	227,003	33,559	254,652	288,211	15,424	7,553	22,977	48,983	262,205	311,188	2,303,313	97	272
1956	89,380	18,584	203,795	222,379	34,405	248,310	282,715	16,640	7,319	23,959	51,045	255,629	306,674	2,259,284	98	283
1957	91,504	17,691	203,104	220,795	34,781	249,720	284,501	18,071	7,480	25,551	52,852	257,200	310,052	2,269,711	91	277
1958	89,853	17,926	200,533	218,459	34,696	247,873	282,569	17,915	6,923	24,838	52,611	254,796	307,407	2,257,907	94	290
1959	86,380	15,996	199,211	215,207	31,788	244,302	276,090	18,657	6,596	25,253	50,445	250,898	301,343	2,212,705	86	289
1960	89,368	16,401	214,301	230,702	32,036	259,967	292,003	20,572	6,789	27,361	52,608	266,756	319,364	2,284,635	80	290
1961	88,588	17,296	232,206	249,502	32,311	276,423	308,734	21,890	6,395	28,285	54,201	282,818	337,019	2,318,275	90	286
1962	95,417	18,513	255,418	273,931	32,820	300,159	332,979	22,454	6,570	29,024	55,274	306,729	362,003	2,448,132	96	286
1963	95,865	18,808	273,080	291,888	32,984	319,428	352,412	24,168	6,789	30,957	57,152	326,217	383,369	2,554,115	92	291
1964	97,714	15,567	304,843	320,410	28,714	349,623	378,337	25,561	7,251	32,812	54,275	356,874	411,149	2,629,853	99	292
1965	96,072	13,165	297,131	310,296	26,029	340,653	366,682	25,530	7,814	33,344	51,559	348,467	400,026	2,600,320	117	286

\* Half year only.

† Part of the increase in the figures recording the patients carried is due to the revised method of annual costing laid down by the Ministry of Health in Circular 25/51, which became operative on 1st August, 1951.

‡ Includes figures shown under "OUT-PATIENTS ONLY".

TABLE 11.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM, 1965.

## TUBERCULOSIS—NEW CASES AND MORTALITY.

AGE PERIOD.	NEW CASES.							DEATHS.						
	Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.			Total	Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.			Total.
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
0 ... ..	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 ... ..	5	4	9	1	1	2	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 ... ..	7	9	16	1	3	4	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 ... ..	13	22	35	1	8	9	44	—	1	1	—	—	—	1
25 ... ..	18	*16	34	5	6	11	45	2	—	2	—	—	—	2
35 ... ..	25	18	43	5	4	9	52	7	4	11	—	—	—	11
45 ... ..	29	12	41	2	5	7	48	7	2	9	1	—	1	10
55 ... ..	32	6	38	3	1	4	42	16	1	17	2	—	2	19
65 ... ..	23	6	29	—	1	1	30	17	3	20	—	1	1	21
75 and upwards ...	5	4	9	1	1	2	11	7	1	8	1	1	2	10
Age Unknown	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	158	99	257	19	30	49	306	56	12	68	4	2	6	74

\* includes one case coming to the knowledge of the District Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

TABLE 12.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM, 1965.

Notifications of tuberculosis in each urban and rural district of the administrative county during the period 1st January, 1965 to 31st December, 1965.

District.	Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis.			
	Respiratory.		Non-respiratory.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<i>Area No. 1.</i>				
Blaydon U.D. ... ..	3	1	—	1
Ryton U.D. ... ..	4	3	—	—
Whickham U.D. ... ..	1	6	—	—
<i>Area No. 2.</i>				
Jarrow M.B. ... ..	10	3	1	3
Felling U.D. ... ..	9	10	1	—
Hebburn U.D. ... ..	14	4	—	2
<i>Area No. 3.</i>				
Consett U.D. ... ..	9	2	3	2
Stanley U.D. ... ..	7	5	1	1
Lanchester R.D. ... ..	—	1	—	—
<i>Area No. 4.</i>				
Chester-le-Street U.D. ... ..	6	5	—	1
Chester-le-Street R.D. ... ..	4	4	1	1
<i>Area No. 5.</i>				
Boldon U.D. ... ..	3	2	1	4
Hetton U.D. ... ..	1	3	—	—
Houghton-le-Spring U.D. ... ..	5	3	—	—
Seaham U.D. ... ..	5	3	—	—
Washington U.D. ... ..	6	3	—	—
Sunderland R.D. ... ..	6	4	2	2
<i>Area No. 6.</i>				
Crook and Willington U.D. ... ..	5	1	—	—
Tow Law U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—
Weardale R.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—
<i>Area No. 7.</i>				
Durham M.B. ... ..	5	2	—	1
Brandon and Byshottles U.D. ... ..	1	1	1	1
Durham R.D. ... ..	2	3	1	1
<i>Area No. 8.</i>				
Barnard Castle U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—
Barnard Castle R.D. ... ..	1	1	—	—
<i>Area No. 9.</i>				
Bishop Auckland U.D. ... ..	8	3	—	3
Sildon U.D. ... ..	1	1	—	—
Spennymoor U.D. ... ..	—	—	1	1
<i>Area No. 10.</i>				
Hartlepool M.B. ... ..	3	1	—	1
Billingham U.D. ... ..	1	2	—	—
Darlington R.D. ... ..	1	2	—	—
Sedgefield R.D. ... ..	5	1	4	—
Stockton R.D. ... ..	3	2	—	—
Easington R.D. ... ..	9	7	1	3
Stockton M.B. ... ..	20	10	1	2
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY ... ..	158	99	19	30

TABLE 13.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM, 1965.

## DEATHS FROM RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

District.	15-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55-64		65-74		75 and upwards		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
<i>Area No. 1.</i>																
Blaydon U.D. ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	4	1
Ryton U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whickham U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Area No. 2.</i>																
Jarrow M.B. ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Felling U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Hebburn U.D. ... ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
<i>Area No. 3.</i>																
Consett U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
Stanley U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
Lanchester R.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Area No. 4.</i>																
Chester-le-Street U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	2
Chester-le-Street R.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Area No. 5.</i>																
Boldon U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hetton U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Houghton-le-Spring U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Seaham U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Washington U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Sunderland R.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	1
<i>Area No. 6.</i>																
Crook and Willington U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Tow Law U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Weardale R.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Area No. 7.</i>																
Durham M.B. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brandon and Byshottles U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Durham R.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Area No. 8.</i>																
Barnard Castle U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barnard Castle R.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Area No. 9.</i>																
Bishop Auckland U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Shildon U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Spennymoor U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
<i>Area No. 10.</i>																
Hartlepool M.B. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Billingham U.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Darlington R.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	—
Sedgefield R.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Stockton R.D. ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Easington R.D. ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	1	—	6	1
Stockton M.B. ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	4	—	1	—	11	—
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY ... ..	—	1	2	—	7	4	7	2	16	1	17	3	7	1	56	12



TABLE 14.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM.  
DEATHS FROM NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS.

Area No.	District.	Age Period.	Sex.	Number of deaths.
3	Stanley U.D. ... ..	45 — 54	M	1
5	Washington U.D. ... ..	55 — 64	M	1
9	Bishop Auckland U.D. ... ..	65 — 74	F	1
9	Shildon U.D. ... ..	55 — 64	M	1
9	Spennymoor U.D. ... ..	75 and over	F	1
10	Hartlepool M.B. ... ..	75 and over	M	1

TABLE 15.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM.—New Cases and Deaths (with Death-rates and Attack-rates), 1936-1965.  
TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	RESPIRATORY.				NON-RESPIRATORY.				TOTAL.			
	New Cases	Number of Deaths	*Death Rate	*Attack Rate	New Cases	Number of Deaths	*Death Rate	*Attack Rate	New Cases	Number of Deaths	*Death Rate	*Attack Rate
1936	764	554	0.62	0.85	573	135	0.15	0.64	1,337	689	0.77	1.49
1937	740	523	0.59	0.84	530	133	0.15	0.60	1,270	656	0.74	1.43
1938	656	470	0.53	0.74	595	124	0.14	0.67	1,251	594	0.67	1.42
1939	705	509	0.58	0.80	520	121	0.14	0.59	1,225	630	0.72	1.39
1940	671	526	0.61	0.79	474	82	0.10	0.56	1,145	608	0.72	1.35
1941	770	542	0.65	0.92	481	106	0.13	0.57	1,251	648	0.77	1.49
1942	757	435	0.53	0.92	492	123	0.15	0.60	1,249	558	0.67	1.52
1943	836	514	0.63	1.03	530	90	0.11	0.65	1,366	604	0.74	1.68
1944	914	423	0.51	1.11	481	100	0.12	0.59	1,395	523	0.63	1.70
1945	913	458	0.55	1.10	514	104	0.13	0.62	1,427	562	0.68	1.72
1946	1,051	430	0.50	1.22	385	111	0.13	0.45	1,436	541	0.63	1.66
1947	1,008	516	0.59	1.16	338	96	0.11	0.39	1,346	612	0.70	1.55
1948	1,127	436	0.49	1.27	295	92	0.10	0.33	1,422	528	0.59	1.60
1949	1,067	428	0.47	1.18	273	74	0.08	0.30	1,340	502	0.56	1.48
1950	1,289	356	0.39	1.42	243	56	0.06	0.27	1,532	412	0.45	1.69
1951	1,179	321	0.36	1.31	212	48	0.05	0.24	1,391	369	0.41	1.55
1952	1,038	222	0.25	1.15	167	26	0.03	0.19	1,205	248	0.28	1.34
1953	917	221	0.24	1.01	144	24	0.03	0.16	1,061	245	0.27	1.17
1954	810	176	0.19	0.89	133	15	0.02	0.15	943	191	0.21	1.04
1955	707	162	0.18	0.77	115	22	0.02	0.13	822	184	0.20	0.90
1956	684	105	0.11	0.74	106	11	0.01	0.12	790	116	0.13	0.86
1957	632	125	0.13	0.68	107	11	0.01	0.12	739	136	0.15	0.80
1958	595	101	0.11	0.64	91	15	0.02	0.10	686	116	0.12	0.73
1959	480	94	0.10	0.51	77	8	0.01	0.08	557	102	0.11	0.59
1960	474	90	0.09	0.50	65	7	0.01	0.07	539	97	0.10	0.57
1961	418	74	0.08	0.44	74	3	0.003	0.08	492	77	0.08	0.52
1962	425	55	0.06	0.44	61	4	0.004	0.06	486	59	0.06	0.50
1963	352	54	0.06	0.36	58	5	0.005	0.06	410	59	0.06	0.42
1964	322	60	0.06	0.33	65	4	0.004	0.07	387	64	0.07	0.40
1965	257	68	0.07	0.26	49	6	0.006	0.05	306	74	0.08	0.31

\*Rates per 1,000 population.

TABLE 16.  
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM.  
TUBERCULOSIS—New Cases and Deaths, 1935-1965.

Year.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.		Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1936 ... ..	384	380	298	275	298	256	72	63
1937 ... ..	406	334	272	258	268	255	65	68
1938 ... ..	339	317	302	293	270	200	57	67
1939 ... ..	410	295	266	254	292	217	67	54
1940 ... ..	380	291	226	248	290	236	45	37
1941 ... ..	388	382	241	240	299	243	55	51
1942 ... ..	367	390	248	244	245	190	68	55
1943 ... ..	438	398	240	290	296	218	64	26
1944 ... ..	445	469	235	246	233	190	51	49
1945 ... ..	527	386	249	265	255	203	48	56
1946 ... ..	604	447	202	183	231	199	64	47
1947 ... ..	534	474	166	172	253	263	58	38
1948 ... ..	595	532	146	149	200	236	58	34
1949 ... ..	552	515	127	146	240	188	39	35
1950 ... ..	682	607	113	130	220	136	34	22
1951 ... ..	654	525	102	110	195	126	26	22
1952 ... ..	562	476	70	97	138	84	13	13
1953 ... ..	502	415	66	78	129	92	14	10
1954 ... ..	449	361	68	65	120	56	11	4
1955 ... ..	376	331	54	61	108	54	9	13
1956 ... ..	367	317	54	52	77	28	5	6
1957 ... ..	368	264	42	65	96	29	7	4
1958 ... ..	371	224	39	52	74	27	12	3
1959 ... ..	289	191	32	45	74	20	7	1
1960 ... ..	300	174	28	37	63	27	3	4
1961 ... ..	257	161	37	37	57	17	2	1
1962 ... ..	259	166	25	36	48	7	3	1
1963 ... ..	222	130	27	31	44	10	4	1
1964 ... ..	216	106	33	32	49	11	3	1
1965 ... ..	158	99	19	30	56	12	4	2

TABLE 17.  
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM, 1965.  
Numbers of Venereal Diseases patients treated for the first time.

	Treatment Centres.							Total.
	Stockton and Thor'by Hosp.	Newcastle General Hosp.	South Shields Clinic.	Royal Infr. Sunderland.	General Hospital West Hartlepool.	Memorial Hospital Darlington.	General Hospital Middlesbrough.	
Syphilis ... ..	—	18	2	2	1	3	—	26
Gonorrhoea ... ..	19	54	3	26	6	12	36	156
Other Conditions ...	65	328	46	173	19	65	61	757
Totals ... ..	84	400	51	201	26	80	97	939

TABLE 18.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM, 1965—Deaths from cancer showing the organs affected, sex and age periods.

Based on local tabulations extracted from Monthly Returns submitted by District Registrars.

District.	Deaths at subjoined ages.					Buccal Cavity and Pharynx		Digestive Organs and Peritoneum		Respiratory System		Uterus	Other Female Genital Organs	Breast		Male Genital Organs	Urinary Organs		Skin (Scrotum excepted)		Brain and other parts of the Nervous System		Other or Unspecified Organs		TOTALS		
	0-25	25-45	45-65	65-75	75 & Up	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
AREA No. 1.																											
Blaydon U.D. ...	1	3	24	19	16	—	1	12	12	11	4	—	1	—	4	1	4	1	—	1	1	1	8	1	37	26	
Ryton U.D. ...	1	4	14	12	6	1	1	4	6	10	1	3	1	—	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	18	19		
Whickham U.D. ...	—	3	21	23	12	2	—	11	7	15	2	1	—	—	7	3	3	—	—	1	2	—	4	1	40	19	
AREA No. 2.																											
Jarrow M.B. ...	1	4	24	19	18	1	—	14	18	16	—	2	—	—	3	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	4	2	39	27	
Felling U.D. ...	1	7	37	27	16	—	1	15	10	20	1	2	2	—	6	2	4	2	1	1	2	1	10	8	54	34	
Hebburn U.D. ...	—	7	14	25	11	1	—	11	7	17	1	3	1	—	5	1	5	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	37	20	
AREA No. 3.																											
Consett U.D. ...	1	2	28	29	18	1	—	20	14	16	5	1	1	—	3	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	7	4	49	29	
Stanley U.D. ...	1	4	42	32	21	—	—	23	10	23	1	5	6	1	7	2	2	2	—	1	1	1	8	7	60	40	
Lanchester R.D. ...	1	1	18	9	9	1	—	7	8	6	—	2	3	—	5	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	19	19	
AREA No. 4.																											
Chester-le-Street U.D.	—	3	10	10	14	—	—	10	9	7	—	4	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	18	19	
Chester-le-Street R.D.	1	5	27	28	20	—	—	25	12	21	3	—	2	—	3	4	1	—	—	2	—	2	4	2	55	26	
AREA No. 5.																											
Boldon U.D. ...	1	2	20	14	13	—	1	9	9	10	2	3	1	—	4	3	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	2	27	23	
Hetton U.D. ...	—	—	13	15	9	3	—	4	6	13	—	1	1	—	3	—	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	22	15
Houghton-le-Spring U.D. ...	2	1	23	22	7	—	—	9	11	11	2	4	2	—	4	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	5	25	30	
Seaham U.D. ...	—	—	15	20	8	—	—	10	7	6	1	4	1	—	5	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	24	19	
Washington U.D. ...	2	2	18	10	5	1	—	4	8	9	4	1	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	18	19	
Sunderland R.D. ...	—	4	33	26	11	2	—	12	9	16	3	6	1	1	5	3	3	2	—	1	—	—	4	6	41	33	
AREA No. 6.																											
Crook & Willington U.D. ...	—	1	15	14	16	1	—	17	12	5	—	2	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	28	18	
Tow Law U.D. ...	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	1	
Weardale R.D. ...	—	—	6	3	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	3	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	7	
AREA No. 7.																											
Durham M.B. ...	—	1	9	12	12	2	—	6	7	4	—	5	1	—	1	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	17	17	
Brandon & Byshottles U.D. ...	—	2	17	5	6	1	—	5	8	5	1	—	—	—	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	16	14	
Durham R.D. ...	—	1	28	18	22	1	1	16	14	11	2	1	2	—	4	2	2	3	—	—	—	3	5	2	37	32	
AREA No. 8.																											
Barnard Castle U.D.	1	1	4	9	5	2	—	5	2	6	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	17	3	
Barnard Castle R.D.	—	2	13	14	7	—	—	11	5	3	—	2	2	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	5	18	18	
AREA No. 9.																											
Bishop Auckland U.D.	—	5	27	14	17	—	1	17	6	6	5	4	3	—	4	2	2	2	1	1	—	—	4	5	32	31	
Shildon U.D. ...	—	2	13	8	6	1	—	4	3	8	2	—	3	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	14	15	
Spennymoor U.D. ...	—	2	12	10	9	—	2	6	9	5	1	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	16	17	
AREA No. 10.																											
Hartlepool M.B. ...	—	5	18	13	6	—	—	4	3	15	2	1	2	1	1	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	4	28	14	
Billingham U.D. ...	—	2	25	13	18	2	—	5	13	13	2	3	2	—	5	3	1	2	1	—	—	—	4	2	29	29	
Darlington R.D. ...	2	5	16	11	9	—	—	6	8	11	3	—	1	—	6	1	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	1	23	20	
Sedgefield R.D. ...	1	5	32	34	19	1	—	18	14	17	5	1	3	—	10	4	4	1	—	—	1	1	6	5	51	40	
Stockton R.D. ...	1	2	9	6	5	1	—	4	4	3	1	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	12	11	
Easington R.D. ...	—	10	82	49	26	2	2	38	26	33	4	7	3	—	13	7	5	2	2	2	4	2	9	6	100	67	
Stockton M.B. ...	4	10	50	53	40	1	1	32	28	34	8	1	8	—	6	9	8	1	1	1	3	1	4	10	92	65	
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY	22	108	758	629	441	28	11	395	328	410	66	72	56	3	149	68	67	28	11	14	18	16	122	96	1122	836	

TABLE 19.

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE—HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS, 1965.

	HOSPITAL	SECTION 25 (Observation)	SECTION 26 (Treatment)	SECTION 29 (Emergency)	SECTION 39 (Leave Revoked)	SECTION 40 (Absence without leave)	SECTION 60 (Court Orders)	INFORMAL	TEMPORARY (Cir. 5/52)
MENTALLY ILL	Cherry Knowle, Ryhope ... ..	7	2	20	3	1	—	11	—
	St. Luke's, Middlesbrough ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
	Newcastle General ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	South Shields General ... ..	20	—	6	—	1	—	16	—
	St. Mary's, Stannington ... ..	2	—	17	1	6	1	96	—
	St. Nicholas, Gosforth ... ..	60	2	52	—	4	—	110	—
	West Hartlepool General ... ..	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—
	Winterton, Sedgefield ... ..	34	10	336	1	3	2	196	—
	Chester-le-Street General ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Retreat, York ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS ... ..	123	15	440	5	15	3	438	—
MENTALLY SUB- NORMAL	Aycliffe ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	22
	Prudhoe and Monkton ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	1	25	47
	Winterton, Sedgefield ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Children's Hospital, Stockton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTALS ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	2	32	69



TABLE 20.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM, 1965.

Numbers of all cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases originally notified, and of the final numbers according to sex and age after corrections subsequently made either by notifying medical practitioners or medical superintendents of hospitals.

Numbers originally notified	Scarlet fever		Whooping cough		Acute poliomyelitis				Measles (excluding rubella)		Diphtheria		Dysentery		Meningococcal infection	
					Paralytic		Non-paralytic									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total (All Ages) ...	267	303	204	222	1	1	—	—	5,367	5,169	—	—	219	255	4	4
<b>Final numbers after correction</b>																
Under 1 year ...	2	1	17	31	—	—	—	—	271	255	—	—	13	11	2	1
1— " ...	5	6	33	18	—	—	—	—	635	633	—	—	15	8	—	—
2— " ...	16	19	25	33	—	—	—	—	812	811	—	—	17	16	—	—
3— " ...	27	32	29	30	—	—	—	—	820	786	—	—	20	13	—	—
4— " ...	38	43	32	28	—	—	—	—	802	802	—	—	9	11	—	—
5—9 " ...	151	171	59	73	—	—	—	—	1,925	1,790	—	—	60	49	2	1
10—14 " ...	26	22	7	8	—	—	—	—	82	59	—	—	16	14	—	—
15—24 " ...	3	5	1	1	1	—	—	—	9	10	—	—	10	25	—	1
25 and over ...	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	29	95	—	1
Age unknown ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11	—	—	1	—	—	—
Total (All Ages) ...	270	302	203	222	1	—	—	—	5,367	5,165	—	—	190	242	4	4
Numbers originally notified	Acute pneumonia		Smallpox		Acute encephalitis				Enteric or Typhoid fever		Paratyphoid fevers		Erysipelas		Food poisoning	
					Infective		Post-infectious									
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total (All Ages) ...	86	58	—	—	3	3	1	—	2	2	1	1	11	10	73	82
<b>Final numbers after correction</b>																
Under 5 years ...	15	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	1
5—14 " ...	9	2	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	3
15—44 " ...	19	16	—	—	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	3	9	8
45—64 " ...	23	20	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	6	4	5
65 and over ...	13	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	2	—
Age unknown ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	3
Total (All Ages) ...	79	56	—	—	3	3	1	—	1	2	1	1	11	11	48	20
Numbers originally notified	Tuberculosis						Total of New Cases coming to the Knowledge of Medical Officers of Health otherwise than by Formal Notification.				Other notifiable diseases					
	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.*		Other						Original		Final			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Total (All Ages) ...	159	98	3	4	16	26	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Final numbers after correction</b>																
Under 5 years ...	6	5	—	1	1	—										
5—14 years ...	7	9	—	—	1	3										
15—44 " ...	56	56	2	1	9	17										
45—64 " ...	61	18	1	1	4	5										
65 and over ...	28	10	—	1	1	1										
Age unknown ...	—	1	—	—	—	—										
Total (All Ages) ...	158	99	3	4	16	26										
* Central nervous system.																

TABLE 21.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM, 1965.—Corrected Number of Infectious Diseases notified in each sanitary district.

DISTRICTS.	Est. Popula- tion 1965	Scarlet Fever		Whoop- ing Cough		Measles		Acute Polio-myelitis				Tuberculosis				Diph- theria		Small- pox		Tuber- culosis Other Forms.		Menin- gococ- cal Infection		Acute Encephalitis				Dysent- ery	Oph- thalmia Neona- torum		Puer- peral Pyrexia		Pneu- monia	Para- Typhoid Fever		Enteric or Typhoid fever		Food Poison- ing		Erysi- pelas		Malaria		Totals.		
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			
AREA NO. 1.																																														
Blaydon U.D.	31,220	11	12	3	1	178	162	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	200	179	
Ryton U.D.	14,100	1	1	—	—	86	81	—	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	91	85	
Whickham U.D.	26,990	16	34	11	7	229	196	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	264	244	
AREA NO. 2.																																														
Jarrow M.B.	26,450	1	—	18	18	135	152	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	174	191	
Felling U.D.	38,710	—	3	5	19	172	152	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	191	188	
Hebburn U.D.	25,070	3	3	2	6	85	117	—	—	—	—	14	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	109	134	
AREA NO. 3.																																														
Consett U.D.	37,700	4	6	8	3	259	267	—	—	—	—	9	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	288	289	
Stanley U.D.	45,210	13	15	8	14	243	241	—	—	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	308	313	
Lanchester R.D.	14,620	5	4	3	3	76	74	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	87	85	
AREA NO. 4.																																														
Chester-le-Street U.D.	19,720	—	—	—	3	79	67	—	—	—	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93	81	
Chester-le-Street R.D.	44,310	21	18	6	2	341	368	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	385	401	
AREA NO. 5.																																														
Boldon U.D.	25,960	2	1	4	4	44	52	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	68	
Hetton U.D.	17,260	—	—	2	—	52	55	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	60	
Houghton-le-Spring U.D.	31,160	8	7	3	2	273	276	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	318	320	
Seaham U.D.	25,470	—	3	—	—	57	52	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	71	
Washington U.D.	19,760	21	25	1	1	180	164	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213	194	
Sunderland R.D.	29,810	4	1	2	3	57	48	—	—	—	—	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	72	68	
AREA NO. 6.																																														
Crook & Willington U.D.	24,260	19	14	2	—	112	109	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140	125	
Tow Law U.D.	2,860	2	—	5	2	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	4	
Weardale R.D.	8,210	—	—	—	—	153	138	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	153	138	
AREA NO. 7.																																														
Durham M.B.	23,440	15	3	2	1	122	83	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	93	
Brandon & Byshottles U.D.	19,330	5	10	12	13	98	109	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	119	135	
Durham R.D.	36,810	7	13	13	11	222	213	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	254	252	
AREA NO. 8.																																														
Barnard Castle U.D.	5,410	2	—	—	—	14	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	35	
Barnard Castle R.D.	17,150	3	3	—	4	108	105	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	134	
AREA NO. 9.																																														
Bishop Auckland U.D.	34,710	10	14	30	42	392	373	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	451	476
Shildon U.D.	13,910	9	12	8	6	104	105	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	163	155	
Spennymoor U.D.	18,650	18	24	19	12	214	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	255	182	
AREA NO. 10.																																														
Hartlepool M.B.	18,090	—	1	19	23	93	88	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	121	117
Billingham U.D.	34,340	9	10	4	4	174	175	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	218	198
Darlington R.D.	27,040	5	9	3	7	140	137	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149	156
Sedgefield R.D.	35,280	11	8	—	—	67	86	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	159
Stockton R.D.	13,080	—	2	1	1	23	11	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																				



TABLE 22.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM, 1965—Notifiable Diseases. Corrected number of Cases and Deaths.

Diseases.												Cases.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	572	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	425	1
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,532	2
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135	659
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
Acute Poliomyelitis—													
Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	—
Non-Paralytic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	—
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Para-Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	—
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	—
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—	—



TABLE 23.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM—Corrected number of cases of certain Infectious Diseases notified, 1956-1965

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Mean of 10 years.
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	846	945	762	686	400	274	145	241	636	522	550
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric & Para-Typhoid Fevers	7	11	6	12	5	2	5	4	7	5	6
Puerperal Pyrexia ... ..	104	126	97	71	49	101	86	75	80	61	85
Erysipelas ... ..	91	74	37	55	40	30	20	22	35	22	42
TOTALS ... ..	1,048	1,156	903	824	494	407	256	342	758	660	684
Attack Rate per 1,000 Living ...	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7

TABLE 24.

ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM—Deaths and Death-rate from the seven principal Infective Diseases, 1956-1965.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	Mean of 10 years
Estimated Population	921,600	928,800	935,800	943,700	950,870	955,050	964,550	969,580	970,190	974,860	950,800
Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ... ..	1	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Whooping Cough ... ..	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	1	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years ... ..	9	11	10	11	9	6	14	10	7	13	10
TOTAL DEATHS ... ..	12	15	10	14	9	7	14	10	8	16	12
Deaths per 1,000 Population ... ..	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.009	0.007	0.015	0.010	0.008	0.017	0.012

TABLE 25.

## ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF DURHAM, 1965.

Results of examination of samples of raw, pasteurised and sterilised milk collected by officers of the County Health Department.

	No. of samples taken	Methylene Blue Test.				Phosphatase Test			Biological Test for Tuberculosis, etc.					Turbidity Test		
		Passed	Failed	Inconclusive	% Failed	Passed	Failed	% Failed	No. of samples taken	Negative	Positive	Inconclusive	% Positive	Passed	Failed	% Failed
Sterilised Milk																
	Dairies ...	267	265	2	—	0.75	267	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Schools ...	212	201	5	6	2.35	212	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Hospitals...	45	44	1	—	2.22	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Dealers ...	1,502	1,362	102	38	6.78	1,496	6	0.40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unpasteurised Milk		2,026	1,872	110	44	5.43	2,020	6	0.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Farms ...	86	84	2	—	2.33	—	—	—	24	12	—	1	—	—	—
	Dealers ...	582	459	94	29	16.15	—	—	—	400	361	13	26	3.25	—	—
		668	543	96	29	14.37	—	—	—	424	373	13	27	3.07	—	—
Unsterilised Milk																
	Dairies ...	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	—
	Dealers ...	484	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	484	—	—
	519	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	519	—	—
TOTALS ...	3,213	2,415	206	73	6.41	2,020	6	0.19	424	373	13	27	3.07	519	—	—

TABLE 26.

## HOUSING.

Statement as to the position of Housing in the Administrative County of Durham on the 31st December, 1965  
(Figures supplied by District Councils).

Districts.	Houses Erected during 1965 by			Total No. of Inhabited Houses in District.
	Local Authority	Any Other Housing Authority.	Private Persons.	
<i>Area No. 1.</i>				
Blaydon U.D. ... ..	83	—	213	10,561
Ryton U.D. ... ..	30	—	154	5,072
Whickham U.D. ... ..	42	—	238	9,189
<i>Area No. 2.</i>				
Jarrow M.B. ... ..	169	—	75	8,394
Felling U.D. ... ..	114	—	37	12,423
Hebburn U.D. ... ..	101	—	—	8,250
<i>Area No. 3.</i>				
Consett U.D. ... ..	64	—	42	12,224
Stanley U.D. ... ..	160	—	46	14,791
Lanchester R.D. ... ..	—	—	111	4,687
<i>Area No. 4.</i>				
Chester-le-Street U.D. ... ..	111	—	120	6,910
Chester-le-Street R.D. ... ..	128	—	333	14,689
<i>Area No. 5.</i>				
Boldon U.D. ... ..	159	—	89	8,674
Hetton U.D. ... ..	36	—	49	5,640
Houghton-le-Spring U.D. ... ..	127	—	130	10,488
Seaham U.D. ... ..	69	—	3	7,973
Washington U.D. ... ..	48	—	109	6,359
Sunderland R.D. ... ..	131	—	123	9,821
<i>Area No. 6.</i>				
Crook and Willington U.D. ... ..	—	—	9	8,435
Tow Law U.D. ... ..	—	—	1	958
Weardale R.D. ... ..	—	—	7	3,180
<i>Area No. 7.</i>				
Durham M.B. ... ..	38	—	44	6,658
Brandon and Byshottles U.D. ... ..	49	—	3	6,475
Durham R.D. ... ..	108	—	188	12,137
<i>Area No. 8.</i>				
Barnard Castle U.D. ... ..	—	10	6	1,707
Barnard Castle R.D. ... ..	16	—	9	5,922
<i>Area No. 9.</i>				
Bishop Auckland U.D. ... ..	245	—	22	11,213
Shildon U.D. ... ..	56	—	3	4,683
Spennymoor U.D. ... ..	77	—	27	6,143
<i>Area No. 10.</i>				
Hartlepool M.B. ... ..	154	—	5	5,289
Billingham U.D. ... ..	170	—	186	10,687
Darlington R.D. ... ..	4	192	125	8,386
Sedgefield R.D. ... ..	56	—	107	11,449
Stockton R.D. ... ..	12	—	336	4,235
Easington R.D. ... ..	191	460	11	28,284
Stockton M.B. ... ..	274	—	231	25,374
Total ... ..	3,022	662	3,192	317,360

TABLE 27.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The following table gives the number and type of convenience in each sanitary district of the county at the end of 1965. In addition information is given in the table as to the conversions of ashpit privies and ash-closets into water-closets during the year.

DISTRICTS.	Total number in District			Ashpit Privies converted into Water-Closets.	Ash Closets converted into Water-Closets
	Water-Closets	Ash-Closets	Ashpit Privies		
AREA No. 1.					
Blaydon U.D. ... ..	13,285	31	—	—	2
Ryton U.D. ... ..	5,241	—	13	—	—
Whickham U.D. ... ..	9,890	3	23	—	—
AREA No. 2.					
Jarrow M.B. ... ..	11,163	—	—	—	—
Felling U.D. ... ..	13,359	3	—	—	—
Hebburn U.D. ... ..	9,056	—	—	—	—
AREA No. 3.					
Consett U.D. ... ..	14,094	26	1	—	—
Stanley U.D. ... ..	15,889	53		1	
Lanchester R.D. ... ..	4,859	67	30	3	2
AREA No. 4.					
Chester-le-Street U.D. ... ..	8,332	11	—	—	—
Chester-le-Street R.D. ... ..	14,669	20	—	—	—
AREA No. 5.					
Boldon U.D. ... ..	9,330	14	—	—	—
Hetton U.D. ... ..	5,767	—	—	—	—
Houghton-le-Spring U.D. ... ..	10,700	—	12	—	—
Seaham U.D. ... ..	9,708	—	1	—	—
Washington U.D. ... ..	7,465	—	3	—	—
Sunderland R.D. ... ..	9,317	—	23	—	—
AREA No. 6.					
Crook & Willington U.D. ... ..	9,152	349	—	—	3
Tow Law U.D. ... ..	780	188	—	—	9
Weardale R.D. ... ..	2,696	424	59	13	26
AREA No. 7.					
Durham M.B. ... ..	8,027	15	5	—	—
Brandon and Byshottles U.D. ... ..	6,573	329	6	—	10
Durham R.D. ... ..	17,410	139	10	—	—
AREA No. 8.					
Barnard Castle U.D. ... ..	2,367	3	1	—	—
Barnard Castle R.D. ... ..	5,384	733		37	
AREA No. 9.					
Bishop Auckland U.D. ... ..	12,762	660	50	6	—
Shildon U.D. ... ..	5,136	—	61	1	—
Spennymoor U.D. ... ..	7,430	153	4	—	—
AREA No. 10.					
Hartlepool M.B. ... ..	5,284	4	1	—	—
Billingham U.D. ... ..	11,605	4	1	—	—
Darlington R.D. ... ..	8,180	206		34	
Sedgefield R.D. ... ..	13,695	115		2	
Stockton R.D. ... ..	4,412	22	—	—	4
Easington R.D. ... ..	29,269	97	68	—	—
Stockton M.B. ... ..	31,568	—	—	—	—



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